THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. X., No. 309. SHANGHAI, APRIL 3, 1873. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₩ AN.

IN CHANCERY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' ACT 1862,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA & THE EAST.

ALL persons claiming to be Creditors of the above named Corporation and who have not already been certified and allowed as Creditors by the Court of Chancery are hereby required on or before the 20th day of June 1873, to send their names, addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Mr. William Hopkins Holyland, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his Offices situate at No. 13, Gresham Street in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, at Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Wednesday the 2nd day of July 1873, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on any Debts or Claims which shall be so sent in.

At the expiration of the time above mentioned a final Certificate of Debts will be issued and all persons not claiming as aforesaid will be excluded, and the Assets of the Corporation divided amongst the persons who shall appear to the Judge entitled thereto.

E. B. CHURCH,
Chief Clerk.

11ap 22 Dated this 31st day of January 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, JR., in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a Partner from this date.

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o-a-w 16my-73 30 18th May, 1872.

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11de-73 67 December 12th, 1872.

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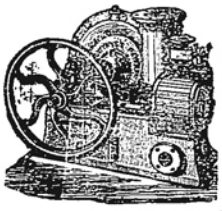

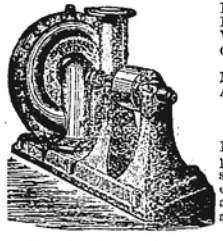

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*** *Catalogues, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to their Offices.*

89 CANNON-STREET, E.C., LONDON.

18jy 11

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen,
Yours very respectfully,
L. S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

16no-73 45 o-a-f II July 13th, 1872.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"Star-Brand."

Rolled and hammered India and Bamboo Steel.

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LONDON.

Order through Merchants.

5jy 46 July 6th, 1872.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers Oilmen and universally.

3ap-73 20 3rd April, 1872.

NEWS

FOR THE

HOMEWARD MAILS

THE *North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette,* published weekly, for transmission to England, contains a

Summary of News,

the Chief Leading Articles, and other papers of interest, that have appeared during the week in the Daily paper; also prices current of imports and exports.

Subscription—Tls. 12 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies, 2 mace 5 candareens each. Credit price, Tls. 15.00 per annum. Orders for single numbers must be accompained by a Compradore order.

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o-a-f 19no-73 63 November 20th 1872.

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NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17.

CHINA SEA—NINGPO DISTRICT.

1.—*Square Island.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 5-Cwt. Fog-Bell has been erected on Square Island which, from this date, in foggy weather, will be sounded once at 15 second intervals. The Gong formerly employed has been removed.

2.—*Tiger Island.*

Also, that on Tiger Island, from this date, in foggy weather, a Gong will be sounded five times in quick succession at about one minute intervals.

The ship's bell formerly employed has been removed.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer's Office,
Custom House,
Shanghai, 20th Mar., 1873.

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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. X., No. 309. SHANGHAI, APRIL 3, 1873. PRICE, TLS. 12 ⅌ AN.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PEKING GAZETTE.

A Translation of the PEKING GAZETTE for 1872; 8vo. cloth. Price—$ 2.

Shanghai, 28th Feb., 1873.

THE issue of an English translation of the *Peking Gazettes* for 1872 may, not improperly, be deemed a literary event of considerable interest. Most English journals published in China have, from time to time, contained excerpts of the singular publication which, occupying in China the place taken by our own Blue Books, *London Gazette* and Parliamentary Reports, is *sui generis* both in the nature of its contents and the subjects it deals with. It has, however, been reserved for the publishers of the *North-China Herald* to compile, for the first time, a sufficiently exhaustive précis and translation, extending over an entire year, to form an appreciable addition both to our knowledge of Chinese official procedure and to our bookshelves. The necessarily fugitive character of newspaper articles prevents the preservation of much that would be worth keeping, did not the trouble thereby involved militate against it. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we notice the work before us, containing as it does, in a handy form, numerous papers interesting alike to the politician and the scholar, * * * * It will do more to give home readers a clear idea of Chinese official action as recorded by its own hand, than volumes of travels or columns of essays. It brings before us, in all its faults and virtues, the administration about which so much has been said and written, and which even yet is so little understood.—*China Mail.*

For Sale,

At the *North-China Herald* Office, and at Messrs. KELLY & Co., Booksellers, &c., No. 1*a*, Canton Road.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	Feb. 14	Hankow, ...	Mar. 29
San Francisco, ...	Jan. 31	Yokohama, ...	„ 21
Hongkong, ...	Mar. 29	Nagasaki	„ 27
Tientsin, ...	„ 25	Foochow, ...	„ 28

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...Jan. 3 } Received Feb. 5th.
Shanghai, ...Dec. 27 }

BIRTHS.

At Canton, on the 21st March, Mrs. SIDNEY DEACON, of a daughter.

On the 23rd March, the wife of JAMES WHITTALL, Esq., of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, SAMUEL HEMBER, to LOUISA JANE, eldest daughter of A. F. Sampson, Esq., of Hongkong. No cards.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 27th instant, SAMUEL CHEETHAM, of Montreal, Canada.

On the 21st March, Mr. HEINRICH MEYER, of Hongkong, aged 24 years.

At Hongkong, on the 24th March, suddenly, at 5 A.M., Dr. ROBERT W. MCCOY, Colonial Surgeon.

On the 24th March, at the Victoria Dispensary, Hongkong, Captain THOMAS HALLAIM.

On the 6th Feb., at Deanston House, Downe, Perthshire, JOHN FINLAY, second son of the late Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward, Argyleshire, aged 75.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Fire Queen*, from Hankow—Mr. Grace. Per P. M. s.s. *New York*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. King and family, Messrs. J. Dalgleish, G. S. Howe, A. Real and Bishop Williams. Per *Appin*, from Tientsin—Capt. Cargill. Per *Dragon*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Schonfeld, Messrs. W. L. Hunterand Welch. Per *Fusiyama*, from Kiukiang—Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead. Per *Taku*, from Newchwang—Capt. Rennell and Mr. Edgar. Per French mail str. *Tigre*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Zacharie, Miss J. Lourtic, Messrs. Donaldson, and Ravenschon. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grant, Rev. Dr. Legge, Messrs. H. W. Davis, G. G. Dettermann, J. Keswick, A. Foost, H. Boger, J. R. Davies, J. B. Hogarth, H. Cargill and B. G. Cooper.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yuen-tze-fei*, for Chefoo—Mr. C. Myres. Per *Dragon*, for Foochow—Mr. D. M. Henderson. Per *Appin*, to Tientsin—Mr. F. H. Balfour. Per *New York*, for San Francisco—Mr. P. Gabain. For Yokohama—Mr. W. Galtzer. For Hiogo—Mr. T. F. Kennelly. Per *Antenor*, for London—Mr. and Mrs. Solbé and three children, Mrs. Wadman's child, and Mrs. Moorhead and three children.

LEAVING.—Per mail str. *Hoogly*, for Marseilles—Messrs. M. L. Pereira, W. Hamilton, W. Hyde, J. Walter, J. Armour, W. J. Cargill, F. P. De La Cour, and Miss Davis. For Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Raphael. For Hongkong—Messrs. F. Henderson and A. Hassumbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9.30 A.M.	Barometer. Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer. at 9.30 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer. at 9.30 A.M. Wet bulb.	Direction of Wind.	Rain-Fall in inches previous 24 hours.
Mar	° ′	°	°	°	°	°		°
28	30.404	52	59	43	53	45	S. S. E.	
29	30.454	53	62	41	57	49	E. by S.	
30	30.403	57	64	44	55	50	S. E.	
31	30.250	58	72	51	65	57	S. S. E.	
Apr.								
1	30.252	60	73	51	66	58	S. by E.	
2	30.105	66	74	56	68	60	S. S. E.	
3	30.004	67	—	60	70	64	S. by E.	

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

THE conditions of the carrying trade on the Yangtsze are likely to be altered during the ensuing few months. For six years, now, since the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company bought up the various private steamers which were running on the river, that Company has had only to encounter the rivalry of the Union Steam Navigation Company, with which it has worked on an amicable understanding. The little steamer *Hanyang* has also been plying during the past twelve months; but her small tonnage renders her competition inappreciable to the giant monopoly.

The large earnings of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, however, have attracted the attention of the Managers of the Ocean Steamship Company, which is running the "Homeric" line of vessels in fortnightly rivalry with the mail steamers, between China and England; and Mr. Holt has got up a new Company, called the "Chinese Navigation Company," to contest with the S. S. N. the monopoly of the River. The new Company has begun by buying the steamers and in-

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terest of the Union Steam Navigation Company, which ceases from the 1st of April to run on the Yangtsze; and it is understood that two other steamers, built especially for the trade, are on their way out from England. It had been originally intended to wind up the U. S. N. Company altogether on that date; but the determination was abandoned at a meeting held on Monday last, when a resolution was come to, to buy three new steamers fitted for the coast trade, which would run in conjunction with the new Chinese Navigation Company, and so establish through communication between Hankow and the coast ports to Canton.—Besides all this, the success of the *Hanyang* has encouraged the owners of another small steamer, the *Tungting*, to alter and adapt her for the river trade, and she has commenced running at the same rates of freight as the *Hanyang*.

Negociations were no doubt had between the Managers of the two great Companies, as to the terms on which they should run; but these seem to have been unsuccessful; and the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company have given an earnest of their intention to fight for their leading position on the river, by lowering the rates of freight one half, between Shanghai and the Riverine ports. Whether this will affect the intentions of Mr. Holt's new Company remains to be seen; but we should hardly imagine it is likely to do so, as so very probable a contingency must have been taken into consideration when the project of forming the new line was entertained. We cannot but hope, however, that some understanding will be come to, which will prevent a competition *à outrance* between the two Companies, that could only result in heavy loss to both. In the meantime, the small steamers have lowered their rates correspondingly; and seem not, for their part either, to entertain the least idea of withdrawing from the scene. It is an ill wind that blows no good; and we can only hope that trade will be developed by the cheap carriage, while it lasts.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 14th February arrived yesterday.

A homeward mail leaves to-morrow by the M. M. steamer *Hoogly*.

The following telegrams have been received during the week.

Agra Bank has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. and reserved £48,000 against Gledstanes' Losses. Chartered Bank dividend 2½ per cent.

Mr. Gladstone has intimated that the Geneva Award is not payable from the present surplus. The Navy Estimates have been presented.

Mr. Disraeli at Richmond explained that he declined office because the moment was inopportune and no programme was ready. The present Ministry remains intact.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was won by Cambridge.

Correspondents are forbidden to accompany the Khivan Expedition. The equipment of the Expedition is completed.

The French Army Re-organization Bill provides for a force of one million men. The French Budget for 1874 shows an expenditure of 2,523 millions of Francs, against a revenue of 2,526 millions.

The insubordination of troops in Catalonia is causing uneasiness. The Carlists have routed the Government troops—Tripoli; captured Berga. Great excitement at Barcelona.

The Asiatic Society held a meeting on the 26th ulto., at which papers were read, by Mr. Schmidt on "the Early History of Shanghai," and by Mr. Kingsmill on "The legend of Wen Wang the founder of the Chow dynasty." As will be seen from the sketch of proceedings we give elsewhere, the first paper evoked many interesting reminiscences from some of our older residents.

A meeting of the Committee of the Sailors' Home was held on the 28th ulto. The accounts show a profit on the half-year of $834. The Committee, on meeting, inspected the Home and expressed themselves well satisfied with the alterations and repairs that had been made. Bunks which formerly crowded the rooms in tiers, in unnecessary numbers, have been taken down, and converted into bedsteads. The reading room appeared to contain a fair number of books and papers; but we take the opportunity of again bringing the claim of this institution to notice, as there must be a great quantity of newspapers available for it, if only it occurred to people to send them. The question of providing a Bowling Alley for the men was again raised, and favourably entertained; the difficulty was the large outlay involved.

A general meeting of the Shanghai Yacht Club was held the same evening; the accounts for the season 1872-73 showed a balance in the Treasurer's hands of $112.64, besides Tls. 1,578 to the credit of Reserve. Messrs. A. J. Little Commodore, J. P. Roberts vice-Commodore, J. Wilson Treasurer, W. H. Hewitt Secretary, Blethen, Coryell, Croad, Tucker and Viguier were elected a Committee for the ensuing year. The following new members were elected—Messrs. Housman, Dillon, A. N. Brown, J. Brown and Dr. Winn. It was resolved to extend the privileges of Honorary Membership in the S. Y. C. to members of all acknowledged foreign Yacht Clubs during their stay in Shanghai. The first Regatta will be held on the 11th April.

At an extraordinary meeting of the U. S. N. Co. held on the 31st ulto., the resolution to wind up the Company passed at the general meeting on the 23rd December last, was rescinded. The sale of the *Glengyle* and *Tunsin* to the new Chinese Navigation Company holds good; but the U. S. N. purpose buying three new steamers to run on the coast. They will run in conjunction with the C. N. Co., coming to the same wharf, and bringing river cargo for the latter from the South—thus constituting a through line from Canton to Hankow.

Judgment was delivered on Friday, in the Police Court, in the case of the barque *Kirkland*. The Magistrate decided that the master had culpably neglected the provisions of the Act, in regard to giving out medical stores to his crew, and fined him $100 and costs. The ship's log was also impounded, to be sent to the Board of Trade; as it appeared that entries of the illness of the men had not been made as required by the Act.

The new British Consular Buildings were formally opened on Monday, at noon. The flag-staff was gaily decorated with flags, in honor of the occasion. Libations of champagne were poured on the old and new foundation stones, and a toast of success to the new offices was proposed by H. B. M. Consul, and heartily drunk by all present.

About 8 p.m. on Thursday, a fire broke out West of the French Concession, but beyond the limits assigned for the action of the Fire Brigade; the alarm was therefore not rung, and at about a quarter to nine, the fire appeared to be nearly burnt out.

A notification has been issued, signed by the several Treaty Consuls, fixing Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th April, for the election of Councillors for the ensuing year. Nomination papers will be circulated on the 3rd, and should be returned to the Council Room on the 6th instant.

The steamer *Kwangtung*, with H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis on board, returned from her trip up the Yangtze, on Sunday. She had been expected on Saturday, but unfortunately got ashore some 30 miles above Chinkeang.

In consequence of her non-arrival, on Saturday, a torchlight procession of the Fire Brigade which was arranged to take place that evening, was postponed by the Chief Engineer. Expresses to that effect were issued at 7 P.M., but it was past 8 o'clock before these notices reached the members of the Brigade. The Mih-ho-loongs, however, having mustered in strong force, were determined not to break up for nothing, and accordingly led the van in a march along the bund, followed by the Victoria and Deluge Steam fire engines. The members of the engine companies availed themselves of the opportunity to have some practice, until about 10 o'clock, when the Brigade dispersed.

The adjourned Parade comes off to-night, in order to give the Department, as well as the residents of Shanghai, an opportunity of exhibiting a welcome to this distinguished guest. For this reason we hear that the river front of the three settlements, and those of the inner streets though which the procession

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will pass, are to be illuminated; and we have no doubt the members of the Fire Brigade will turn out in full strength to contribute their quota to the display.

The Grand Duke will proceed to Nagasaki on Monday, in the Russian man-of-war *Bogatyr*.

We mentioned, but week, the purchase by the C. M. S. N. Co. of the new steamer *Daybreak*. The steamer's name was subsequently changed to *Yung-Ching*, and she started for Tientsin on Friday, with a full cargo of rice, about 1.30 P.M. On approaching the sharp bend at Pootung Point, orders were given to put the helm hard-a-port, but while the helmsman was in the act of doing so, the wheel-chains got jammed in the wheel-house, and the ship was at the mercy of the wind and tide, both of which pressed strongly on her starboard beam. The Police hulk was in imminent danger of being run down, but Captain Gibbon, seeing that the vessel must inevitably run ashore, managed by means of working the engines ahead and astern as required, to bring her safely past the hulk, when he let go the anchor and she drove in towards Howard's wharf where she took the ground. Orders were immediately given to lighten the ship by discharging as much cargo as possible, and a tug-boat was engaged to run out the necessary anchors and chains. And she was floated off about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, after discharging about 150 tons of rice, which she re-embarked, and at once proceeded on her voyage to Tientsin, her draft of water being 15 ft. 6 in.

The steamer *Yuen-tze-fei* made a successful trial trip on Friday, after her repairs. Starting about 9.30 A.M. she steamed below the Red Buoy, anchored for tiffin, and got back to port at 3 P.M. Everything worked, and went on, satisfactorily. The return journey was, we hear, accomplished in 1h. 10m.

It may be worth remarking that the sunken junk with the mast above water at half tide, off Gutzlaff,—previously reported by the P. & O. str. *Avoca*,—still exists; it was again seen by the steamer *Dragon* on her last downward trip.

We hear that, as the crew of the missing lorcha *Mandarin* were chiefly Chinchew men, the Chinese gunboat which has gone in search of her purposes to look in first at that port; after which other ports on the Fohkien coast will be visited, if necessary.

Amongst our shipping arrivals this week are two Japanese men-of-war. The *Rio-Jho-Kan* and the *Tskubahkan* from Nagasaki. The object of their visit is mentioned in our Yokohama correspondence. At noon Tuesday, the *Kio-Jho-Kan* hoisted the Chinese flag at the main, and fired a salute of 21 guns. We also notice that the Russian men-of-war, *Bogatyr* and *Vitiaz*, took advantage of the high tide on Monday to cross the Woosung bar, to prevent the possibility of their being neaped.

The S. S. N. Co. have reduced their rates of Freight on the river, by one half. That is to say, they are now,

	To and from Chinkiang.	To and from Hankow & Kiukiang.
Measurement Cargo,..	Tls. 1.50	Tls. 2.50
Opium	„ 1.50	„ 3.00 p. ch.
Cotton	„	„ 0.75 p. pl.

The rates for deadweight are not very much diminished.

A correspondent writes about the old grievance of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 dollars, and the squeezes to which a suffering public is daily subjected by the combination of shroffs, banks, and compradores. There are, he says, the following varieties of dollars.

No. 1 (Sing-pun).—Some particular mintages which are very scarce and almost impossible to obtain.

No. 2 (Woi-won) which are market No. 1.

No. 3 which were formerly No. 2, and which are the only ones foreigners ever get hold of, and in which the Banks cash their tael notes, and which, if you pay them back to the banks, are only received by them at a discount of about 5 per cent.

Our correspondent characterises the system in language the reverse of complimentary, and wonders that the public allow themselves to be so squeezed. So long as a dollar is not debased, there is no reason why it should be subject to any mulct or doubt, any more than an older or newer shilling is, at Home. There are now, he says, only about 3 per cent. of the dollars in the place, that the shroffs consider No. 1; and their object in attaching a fanciful preference to a particular kind, is to corner people who have to pay dollars, and make them pay a fancy price for that particular kind.

The PEKING Gazette of the 2nd March contains a memorial from the Governor of Shantung, reporting the arrest of the murderer of Sêng-ko-lin-sin, whose name is familiar to Foreigners as Commander of the Imperial Army during the campaign of 1860, and as having taken prisoners Sir Harry Parkes and his companions in September of that year. The Prince fell while on a campaign against the Nienfei in Shantung, in the spring of 1865, and his body was taken to Peking with great pomp during that year. Various rumours were current as to the manner of his death; the first report (in the *N.-C. Herald* of June 3rd 1865) was that he had been killed in an engagement; but it was subsequently ascertained beyond doubt that he was assassinated—though why, or by whom, has never been clearly shown. It was believed, however, that some of his own soldiers were the culprits; and the statement in the Gazette therefore, about this tardy capture of his murderer in the person of a rebel named Chang Ling-yun, is questionable. However, the captor is to be promoted, and Chang Ling-yun is to be cut to pieces and his heart offered at Seng-ko-lin-sin's Ancestral Hall, in order to "display the justice of the laws of the Empire, and rejoice the hearts of the people."

Our NEWCHWANG correspondent writes that the first steamer of the season arrived on the 19th March, but found the river full of broken ice. In fact, on the 8th the ice in the river was still firmly set, nor was it expected to break up for some days. The thermometer stood in the morning at 8 Fahrt. 8¼-lb. Shirtings are quoted Tls. 2, but there is no stock. Malwa, Tls. 490 nominal. Produce has declined. I may quote Beancake, Tls. 2.90. per 10 piculs; Peas, Tls. 2.40 per 300 c., and Oil, Tls. 3 per picul.

The Grand Duke Alexis has honoured HANKOW with a visit in common with other China ports. He arrived on the 24th ulto. in the steamer *Kwantung*. His arrival soon became known among the Chinese, and hundreds of them were on the Bund from morning to night, to see the Russian *Taitse*. One of the Russian hongs—opposite which the *Kwantung* had anchored—was very prettily illuminated last night, with Chinese lanterns of various colours. A few lanterns of a similar character was also observed on the bund of *Teh-Hsing* Hong. The Grand Duke dined that night at the Russian Consulate, and was entertained by his countrymen on the following day, at tiffin, in the Club; other nationals, also forming part of the company. H. I. H. left on the 25th.

The *China Mail* learns that the Viceroy has decided to build an Arsenal at CANTON for the manufacture of guns and other machinery, and that the Chinese Superintendent has already arrived at Hongkong to purchase the necessary appliances. We can hardly give credence to a statement that the Viceroy intends to dispense with foreign aid altogether in the matter, as however skilful or ingenious a Chinaman may be, he cannot work without initiation. We hear, however, that the Chinese Superintendent is of a very inventive turn of mind. It may not be generally known, that the Chinese Government School at Canton, Tung Wen Kwan, will not admit other than Tartar or Manchu boys. This, says a native correspondent, is hardly fair to the Chinese, as the school is supported by the Revenue, which is levied as much from them as from the Tartar caste.

A meeting of the Morrison Society was held in HONGKONG on the 18th inst.; the funds in hand amounted to $3,276. It was resolved to devote $3,000 to founding a "Morrison Scholarship" at the Central School. A meeting of the Union Insurance Company was held on the 21st. The accounts showed a balance in hand, on the 31st December, of $202,652, besides $250,000 paid-up Capital, and $250,000 Reserve. But, as heavy losses have been experienced during the current year, by the *Serica*, *Lalla Rookh*, and *E. A. Oliver*, it was resolved only to divide $50,000, and to set apart $25,000 for contributing shareholders. A meeting of the Chinese Insurance Co. was held on the 28th. The Report shows that the total receipts from all sources for the year ended 31st Dec. were $370,751. The sum of $187,639 had been paid out upon adjusted claims, and provision had been made in the sum of $57,105, for all claims pending upon known casualties; $36,000 has been paid as interest on the subscribed capital; of the remaining $18,000 one-third goes to Reserve, and the remainder to contributors. We reprint from the *Daily Press*, a statement by a survivor of the crew of the *Serica*. He seems to be the sole survivor, and owes his life to the great kindness he experienced from a French Missionary, who was living near the place where he was cast on shore.

Full summaries of JAPAN news will be found on another page.

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Editorial Selections.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE ON "THE PRESS" IN CHINA.

The current number of *Fraser* contains an article by Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the Peking Gazettes. It may be described in one word. It is "characteristic." It is very wordy and cumbrous in style, and it is full of those peculiar views which we have seen produced and reproduced over and over again in the despatches of past years. The late Minister begins by a comparison of the Peking Gazette to its London namesake, and though he guards against the impression that it will be found as satisfactory an exhibition of the world of China as an ordinary European newspaper is of home politics and sociology, still he repeats with approval the old standard remark of the *Quarterly Reviewer*, and ridicules the sweeping denunciations of the Gazettes that are frequently uttered by students weary of "puerilities about gods and *Feng-Shui*."

It is satisfactory, however, to find that sufficient interest in this country is awakened, to allow of the introduction of a subject so exclusively and strictly Chinese, in an influential magazine. The more the Peking Gazettes are read by Englishmen, the more clearly will be the true character of the People and Government reveal itself to their eyes, and no comments will weaken the force of this picture of the mandarins painted by themselves. Besides, considerable interest must attach to the publication which claims, on unquestionable grounds, to be the oldest newspaper in the world; we look upon the dingy little yellow pamphlet with a kind of awe, when we reflect that it appeared probably in exactly the form it does now, when Ethelred the 2' was reigning in England. This remarkable precocity of the Chinese nation in intelligence and developement is noted by Sir Rutherford, who quotes Mr. Medhurst, and marvels with him that the country in which the art of printing was earliest known, and in which literature has had an undoubted and influential sway for many centuries, should at this moment be the only one amongst nations making any pretence to civilization, in which the press has no place as a vehicle of opinion. He demurs, however, to Mr. Medhurst's conclusion, and denies that well conducted newspapers in the native language would do any real good. Here we confess we cannot go into the same lobby with the ex-Minister for a moment. There is no country in the world, we believe, wher good current literature would be more valued than here. The people all love reading, and venerate books and scholarship; and, next to their attachment to the printed page, is their love of gossip. They are passionately fond of a long talk about their business, their friends, their superiors, government, taxes, love affairs, anything and everything. Now the newspaper would give the most conversational of nations new and wide fields for conversation. We are told that, as the newspapers would not be written in the best style, they would never commend themselves to the fastidious tastes of the cultivated reader. It is stated that the only Chinamen who can hope for a hearing are the Chinamen who write classical Chinese, and are saturated with the wisdom of Confucius and Mencius; and then it is added that, as these purists know nothing whatever of Western Science, they are not likely to edit progressive journals with much effect. In a word, according to Sir Rutherford, the Chinamen who can write their own language will not write for newspapers, and the Chinamen who will write for newspapers cannot write their own language. It follows that China's chances of regeneration by means of the Press are scanty. But we are not quite convinced. The British People are believed to be much benefited by the *Daily Telegraph*; yet the *Daily Telegraph* is not, perhaps, the work over which the student of English pure and undefiled would choose to ponder with reverent eyes. We have always believed that there is a great deal of human nature in a Chinaman, and that if he found readable matter presented to him in a cheap form, he would read with avidity. If the matter is dry and repulsive and offensive to common sense, he will probably reject the proffered efforts of the intellectual missionary as he rejects the overtures of the proselyte maker. A great deal of nonsense is talked about fastidiousness and literary purism in China. The most strict scholar reads amusing books written in a low style, occasionally, and if he were interested in perusing newspapers coming from the Foreign Press, peruse then he would, in spite of solecisms in style, the precepts of Confucius—and Sir Rutherford Alcock.

THE CONSERVATION OF THE HWANGPOO.

If we are to trust rumours from the North, the somewhat celebrated suggestion of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has received favourable notice amidst the shades of the capital. That is to say that foreigners, if they like to do so foolish a thing, may tax themselves for the benefit of His Celestial Majesty's exchequer; but they are not to be allowed to interfere with the taxes which a paternal government levies off its faithful subjects. Such an idea is, we need scarcely say, peculiarly Chinese; and, as being peculiarly Chinese, will doubtless have its staunch adherents amongst the admirers of Chinese ideas in the peaceful streets of the Celestial capital, where no rash Macadam has as yet appeared to fill up the ruts of time, or make smooth the hills of obstructiveness. The idea is as peculiarly Chinese, as the corresponding one of the Chamber was essentially European, or Aryan, or something of that sort of thing. But does the Tsungli Yamên, for we may suppose the idea emanated thence, really imagine that the foreign merchants are going to put their hands in their pockets for its express delectation? Has it forgotten that there is such a thing as Tonnage Dues, or has it escaped its memory that the foreign trade alone of Shanghai contributes, directly, a little sum of a million of Taels per annum to the revenue of the Chinese Government, besides a sum of perhaps double that amount, indirectly, by the prosperity that same trade brings to the inhabitants of Kiangsu. There is an old game of "heads I win; tails you lose"; and that seems to be the Tsungli Yamên's idea! You foreigners may spend your own money, and we will get the profits; such an arrangement would be charming in its simplicity, but we imagine much too charming to be readily accepted. Foreigners have no objection to bear their fair share of the necessary burdens; they are willing to assist the Chinese Government in carrying out those necessary works, which its own effeteness seems to forbid its taking practically in hand; but their position in the matter must be defined. The dredging of the Bar at Woosung is a matter in which the Chinese Government is deeply interested; if it is unable to do anything itself, it is only fair that it should contribute its quota to those who can, and who are willing to bear their own proportion. As matters rest at present, there are other troubles looming in the distance, of a similar nature; and if it takes so long to convince the go-a-head members of the Tsung-li Yamên that a bar really exists at Woosung, and that it interferes with the navigation of the river, we may calculate the result should another obstruction some day grow up. If it takes five years to convince the most progressive Chinaman at the Capital, that there is a bar near Woosung, how long would it take to prove, to his satisfaction, that there are banks outside? While he is thinking, we may be blocked up, and that would suit neither one nor the other.

SAIGON.

III.

Lower Cochin China, as the French colony is called, comprises six provinces, with a population of about 2,000,000. Each province is governed by a Prefect—the whole being under the control of the Governor-General at Saigon. The revenue last year was 15,000,000 frs. or £600,000, which suffices I believe, to pay the expenses of Government. This is derived chiefly from a land tax, and partly from municipal, opium, and gambling taxes which are farmed by a wealthy Chinese named Tong Kin-sên.

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The natural resources of the colony are undoubtedly very great, and with good Government it must, in future years, become a wealthy and valuable possession. Pepper, indigo, coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane —all grow luxuriantly; land is cheap, and moderate capital and skilled labour will secure a handsome return. The great drawbacks are—the alleged unhealthiness of the climate, and the sparseness of the population. There are, as I have said before, only 2,000,000 Annamese in a country which could easily support ten times that number; and the result is that a planter must contemplate importing Chinese labour as almost a necessary item of expenditure. The Government are, I believe, ready to give every facility to intending settlers, of whatever nationality; being now fully convinced that the more foreign capital they can attract, the more quickly will the resources of the colony be developed. One of the early Governors, Admiral de la Grandière if I remember rightly, made the fatal blunder of repelling the Hongkong merchants who showed an inclination to open branch establishments at Saigon. The colony was French, and all advantages were to be for the French! But the error of this policy is now fully recognised; and it seems to me that men having a few thousand taels and a taste for agriculture, might make many worse investments than in a plantation in Cochin-China. Incipient efforts in this direction have been already made—chiefly, I believe, under Government auspices, and with satisfactory results. The sugar factory established some years ago at Bienhoa, by the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, is now working well under the management of Mr. Kresser, and yielding a large and profitable out-turn. The numerous water-courses which intersect the low country afford excellent and cheap means of carriage to Saigon; and I believe the Government contemplate expending some 40,000,000 frs. on bridges, quays and other works, throughout the country, to further improve communications.

Everything, in short, is still in embryo; but the natural capabilities of the country are so great that only bad Government can hinder a gradually increasing prosperity. And on this question of Government, a good deal hinges; the French admit, themselves, that they do not know how to colonise—but they show every dispostion, in Cochin China, to let others develope the country for them. On the extent to which they succeed in attracting settlers to the Interior, the future depends. The question of population to which I have before referred is a very important one, for the expense of importing labour is a great weight on planting enterprise. The extreme sparsity of the Annamese population is said to be partly due to emigration across the frontier, into the territory still ruled by their Native Princes. If so, this indicates some error in their treatment. There is sufficient resemblance between the Chinese and Annamese to predicate of the one what would be true of the other; and it may be safely affirmed that the Chinese peasantry of Kiangsu would not emigrate to Chekiang, if the former province were annexed by a foreign power—unless, by oppressive taxation, or some form of misgovernment, residence here were rendered intolerable. Our own experience in Burmah is a case in point. Instead of the population of British Burmah migrating across the frontier, into the territory still ruled from Mandalay, the subjects of the King come by hundreds to seek the security and greater chances of profitable labour, which exist under British rule.

An official report lately addressed to the Belgian Government by M. Olislœger, their Consul at Saigon, gives some interesting particulars of the products of Cochin-China. According to this report.

"There are several valuable kinds of wood in the colony; that called "go" is black and very hard, the Anamites use it for piles in building; "sen" is a deep red sort, much esteemed for cabinet and delicate work generally; "vienvien" is white and hard, and quite equal in quality to oak; lastly, "ky-sao" is a very heavy sort of timber, reserved for the State, and may be compared to teak. Touching other produce, coffee growing is still in its infancy, there not being more than thirty-eight acres engaged in it. Tobacco covers more ground, but cannot be exported to Europe, because of its prime cost, which is very heavy, and of its taste, which meets with little favour. Indigo is in a languishing state, and can hardly venture entering into competition with the Indian quality. China grass, or Chinese nettle, occupies 1,250 acres, owing to the excellent textile fibre it yields. Its cultivation requires two years; the stuffs made of it are remarkable for their brilliancy and duration. The sugar cane already absorbs a space of 25,000 acres, and is likely to increase considerably; but the method of extraction is extremely primitive; nevertheless, the produce may valued at a ton per acre. The pepper plant is only cultivated systematically in the "inspection" or province of Hatien; each shrub produces 2,000 piculs (about 2 lbs.) of the grain; but the whole surface devoted to this article does not exceed 125 acres. The author of the paper calculates the sum to be expended in the growing of 1,000 pepper plants, and he finds that, taking into account the interest at 12 per cent. of the capital engaged therein, the whole expenditure will amount in four years to f.2,795, exclusive of the purchase of ground, which can always be resold. Now, a pepper plantation once established will last from forty to fifty years if properly looked after; the yield of a shrub is 2 lbs.; the price fetched by 2,000 lbs. is f.747, which represents the annual profit produced by the above outlay, being more than 25 per cent."

Rice is the principal export, at present; the suitability of the plains for its cultivation, enabling the production of a far greater quantity than is needed for the food of the comparatively few inhabitants.

Besides its own proper territory, the French Government exercises a protectorate over the Kingdom of Cambodia, whose territory, imbedded between Annam and Siam could hardly escape feudal subjection to one or other of these more powerful neighbours. When the French conquered Saigon, Cambodia was greatly under the influence of Siam; but M. de Carné has lately told us how the political skill and firmness of the newcomers eventually defeated the Court of Bangkok, and how the treaty of 1868 eventually placed King Norodom under the protectorate of France.

British experience in India shows how certainly weak Oriental states will fall under the influence, or actual dominance, of more powerful and energetic neighbours; and, to judge from recent indications of French policy, Cochin-China is likely to furnish another example of the rule. The French invasion is not likely to have increased the affection of the Annamese Court for the Roman Catholic Missionaries who were its indirect causes; and fresh cases of persecution are sure to give frequent occasion for fresh remonstrance. The frontier relations also are likely to be sources of irritation; and the Government of Hué would be more than Oriental—we had almost written more than mortal—if it did not lend ear to whatever plots and conspiracies against French rule, may chance to be conceived or concocted in its lost provinces. Accordingly, we find the political position discussed in a recent article in the *Saigon Independant*, in a decidedly aggressive tone.

"The most favourable hypothesis for the French, and at the same time the most probable, would be that the Court of Hue, intimidated by a vigorous demonstration, would yield to the present necessity, and would accept in all their consequences the following propositions:—

"I.—A French Protectorate over the whole Kingdom of Annam.

"II.—The installation of a representative of the Protectorate at Hue, assisted by a Military mission, and a commercial and industrial commission.

"III.—The keeping up at Hue and Touranne, at the expense of the Annamite Treasury, of a sufficient French force to insure respect to the Flag and security to Frenchmen.

"IV.—The acceptance of a treaty of Commerce and Navigation revised in the most favourable manner for the interests of both contracting nations.

"V.—Complete cession to France of large tracts on the territory of Tonquin, in order to enable France to establish herself solidly and render her protection and influence efficacious.

"VI.—Reimbursement by Hue of the sums advanced for the cost of the expedition, as well as those which would be necessitated by the expenses of the Protectorate: This reimbursement could be either in money or in products of the country, of which the value could be decided by a special Commission."

This, the *Independant* considers, would result in the French becoming peacefully installed at Hue, and occupying well chosen military positions in Tonquin."

It seems tolerably evident, from this, that the French Government contemplates the extension of its sway over the remainder of Annam, and that M. de Carné's suggestion of annexing Tonquin and trying to open up communication through the river Sonkoi, with Yunnan, is being seriously considered.

G

REVIEW.

The *China Review*, or Notes and Queries on the Far East. Edited by N. B. Dennys.

Agreeably to promise, the January-February number of the Chinese Review has made its appearance, following quickly in the halo of its predecessor. The present number is perhaps more practical than

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those that have preceded, and cannot fail to well repay perusal. The Revd. Mr Chalmers of Canton—whose little book, "the Speculations of the Old Philosopher, Laoutsze," has made his name well known as an expositor of the strange doctrines of the founder of Taouism—contributes the first article containing a sketch of the history of the sect, the main fault of which is perhaps that it is too condensed. Mr. Chalmers is so much at home in this peculiar phase of Chinese thought, that it is to be hoped that the interesting chapter before us may become developed into a fuller exposition. Mr. Chalmers rapidly glances at the opinions of Laoutsze and his speculations after the Taou itself, an idea however which evidently eluded his own grasp, even when he seemed nearest to its realisation. As Mr. Chalmers adds, "speculations of this kind may please a small class of peculiarly constituted minds, but they are decidedly injurious and bewildering to the world at large. Laoutsze's beautiful moral precepts have, we may believe, had a beneficial influence on his country in general, but this is not so apparent as the mischief his abstruse metaphysics have done." Laoutsze's defence of the theory of inaction has had its influence in the history of a race which certainly required above all things to have the opposite doctrine expounded. With such ideas, it is no wonder that Taouism in the hands of his successors degenerated rapidly to gross superstition, a history of many of the peculiar manifestations of which follows in Mr. Chalmers' paper. Not content with the dualism which he found in Chinese thought of his epoch—and which was the reason of all things in the strivings of the Yang and Yin, (in Cantonese Yum) the male and female, or light and dark principles of nature, the Agni and Yama of the Vedic cosmogony—Laoutsze introduces apparently a third principle, the Hok'i the Harmonious Breath or Spirit, something of a nature intermediate between the two. Following apparently in this the lead of Buddhism, a Taouist Trinity is thus formed, of which eventually Laoutsze himself becomes a member, curiously enough dividing the honour with Pwanku or Chaos. Laoutsze's successors could scarcely be expected to follow the dreamy lead of the Old Philosopher; something more concrete was needed, and so Taouism became the recipient of the folk lore of China. Fairies and genii were included in its worthies, and even the grim conqueror Tsin-chi Hwangti himself was induced to set out in search of Fairy-land. Chefoo is a classic land in connection with these dreams of the Emperor. From its bluff he used to gaze out over the broad expanse of the gulf of Pechili, and wonder whether Fairy-land would come floating on its bosom to honour the mighty conqueror. He was not foolish enough, like Wu-ti of the Hans who seventy years afterwards yielded himself up to the same fancies, to trust himself to the tender mercies of the sparkling waves. Wu-ti remained at sea ten days, met heavy weather and got sea-sick, and returned a sadder if not a wiser man. But Taouism was not content with taking up these tales of a culture more ancient than the Old Philosopher himself, and which can never be disregarded by the student of human thought; but must needs proceed into other and, if possible, more abstruse fields. The ideas of the Alchemists spread to China, and Taouism took them up in the eminently unpractical manner in which the Chinese take up anything. Two objects they set before them, as did their confrères elsewhere—the secret of transmuting metals, and the means of prolonging human life. The search after these objects in the West led to the discovery of the laws of chemistry; what it produced in China Mr. Chalmers' paper will show—a strife of words and nothing more, and a continual juggling on numbers and diagrams. Mr. Chalmers finishes his paper with a biography of the Chang family; the founder of which, Chang Taouling, was a famous sorcerer in the 2nd century. The Emperor Mingti of the Tangs, another devout believer in the absurdities of Taouism, canonised him and his descendants under the title of Tien Sze or Heaven-master, a title still hereditary in the Chang family, the head of which to the present day resides on the Lung-hu mountain in Kiangsi, and acts as the high priest of the exorcists.

The adventures of the "Chinese Giant" are brought to a close in a very satisfactory manner. The troubles of the Tsungs were beginning, and soon the Niuchin took possession of North China. The hero refuses to serve the invaders of his country, retires to the country, marries Miss Liu, and becomes a sober and peaceable man. "I don't believe much in Buddha," he says, "but I believe in woman's love;" and here the story ends.

Mr. Bowra finishes his careful sketch of the Manchu conquest of Kwangtung, which throws much light on a little known chapter of history. The most remarkable portion being the account of the forced removal of the entire population of the sea coast to a distance of ten miles inland, in an attempt to starve out the pirate Cheng Ch'eng Kung, better known as Coxinga, whose power seriously threatened the lately established empire of the Tsings.

Mr. Lister follows Mr. Bowra, with a paper on Chinese almanacs reviewing what had been done by foreigners towards the rectification of the calendar. The paper is, however, mainly taken up with a description of the Chinese almanacs published in Canton, which are chiefly filled with astrology; the almanacs proper being of the most meagre description. Days are set down as proper for nearly every action, even to washing clothes, followed by pictures of the Zodiacal constellations, and interspersed with moralities of the usual China type, such as the story of the filial devotion of a young married couple who, to support the aged mother of one of them, actually determine to murder their child, and dig a hole in the garden to bury it alive, when their devotion (?) is rewarded by the discovery of a hidden treasure. The cheapness of the almanac is, however, one of its most curious features; and, considering that a block has to be cut for each leaf, indicates a very large circulation. The writer wonders whether a reasonable almanac, which would give, instead of all this hopeless trash, some real and useful information, might not be started amongst the Chinese of Canton and Hongkong who file the Chinese issues of the *Daily Press* and the *China Mail*—and, we might add, the Shanghai *Shênpao*.

Mr. Hughes gives an interesting description of one of the minor risings which accompanied the outbreak of the Taiping rebellion at Amoy, and the actors in which were known as the Small Knife rebels. The city was taken on the 18th May, 1853, by some 4,000 ill armed men, under the leadership of a chief named Hwang-wei, and was held till the following November. In many respects, the affair was not unlike what occurred about the same time at Shanghai; the rebels were in both places offshoots of the San-ho-hwei, a Triad Society; and it is evident that all that was wanted at this time in China, was a leader of energy of character, to supplant the enfeebled line of the Tsings by an almost bloodless revolution. The utter incapacity of the Tien-wang changed into a devastating rebellion a movement which, well led, might have been a blessing to the empire, but which actually resulted in the ruin of many of the most fertile provinces, and the loss of millions of lives. The mild and comparatively able rule of Hwang-wei at Amoy was in strange contrast to the unmitigated barbarity of the imperial commanders who finally succeeded in recapturing the city, and who slaughtered without discrimination men, women and children, till forced to desist by the command of H. M. Consul, Mr. (now Sir Harry) Parkes, who was fortunately able to back his command by the presence of Her Majesty's ships *Hermes* and *Bittern*.

Mr. Gardner's notes on Chinese verses hardly come up to other productions of that gentleman. He talks of the Chinese fondness or poetry, and how a knowledge of the art of versification is of the highest moment to a Chinese candidate for power. Did Mr. Gardner ever submit to the infliction of having to make Greek verses at school? If he did, we strongly suspect they were about on a par with those of his Chinese friends in their own language. The best of the poems translated, the "Mo-li flower," jingles on the same rhyme for four successive stanzas, varying only fa, fa, ka; fa, fa, ma; fa, fa, t'a; ka, ma, ma. Here is the first stanza:—

Ho-ho yat-ko siu sin fa,
Ho-ho yat-ko siu sin fa,
Yow yat chow lok-yu n'gau ka.
A nice little fresh flower,
A nice little fairy flower,
One morning tumbled into my house.

Dr. Hirth gives an interesting description of the manufacture of Canton matting, an industry almost entirely dependent on foreign demand, some 120,000 rolls of a value of about half a million dollars being annually exported, mostly to the United States.

"Gotham to Cathay" winds up with the arrival of the writer at San Francisco. Mr. Eitel reviews the Rev. E. Faber's volume *Lehrbegriff des Confucius* which seems to be an anthropological study of the sage, as wise and useful as such studies generally

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are. Dr. Hirth gives a topographical account of the island of Hainan which will supplement, in some particulars, the descriptions of Mr. Swinhoe in the journal of the N. C. B. R. A. S. Notes on books recently issued, and a series of Notes and Queries complete the number.

Outports.

NEWCHWANG.

The first steamer to arrive was the *Shaftesbury*, which anchored in port on the 19th instant; but the event proved that she had shown too much energy, for the river was still full of ice, and she had to shift her position, and has dropped two anchors with portions of chain cable that may not be very easily picked up again. In fact it was much too soon for vessels to arrive. This morning the river was full of ice, old and new—for the thermometer shewed several degrees of frost—and ten miles up river people were still crossing. Even now it is not advisable for sailing vessels to enter port, as the fresh water ice has still to come down, and is of a most formidable character, especially if impetus is given to it by a (not improbable) strong N. E. wind. The Lightship arrived at her moorings on the 19th. The C. C. S. N. str. *Taku* arrived on the 24th, and was discharged within a few hours.

Wildfowl fly in any quantity over our houses; and geese, duck and teal have been shot in large numbers. The roads are getting soft again, after having been very good for two months or more, during which period an enormous amount of pulse and oil has reached the native town. It is said there is double the supply of Oil of any previous season. As Japan seems to be well off this year, the Hongs will be blocked up some time by the large square oil boxes which seem to be lying everywhere; and beancake will have to be made for its own sake, at a pretty heavy cost, unless peas go down to nothing. But what are Peas and Oil, compared to your Tea and Silk?

28th March.

TIENTSIN.

The Viceroy left here for Peking on the 18th inst. to have audiences of the Emperor, and to see Prince Kung and the others Ministers of State; and the Peking Gazette of the 23rd inst. says that he had an audience of the Emperor on the 22nd. Beyond stating this fact nothing more is mentioned. But, it being the first audience, beyond congratulating His Majesty on his accession to the Throne and wishing him long life and happiness, I do not suppose any thing else took place. The Emperor will leave Peking for the Eastern Imperial Tombs on the 1st April, and as Li Hung-chang is the chief territorial authority of the province of Chihli, he will start some few days previously, to see that everything is in order for the reception of His Majesty, *en route* and at the Tombs. The Foreign Ministers still remain in the dark as to the result of their request to have audiences of the Emperor. I imagine the question will only be answered after he has prayed at the Tombs of his ancestors. It would appear that the Ministers do not expect any aid from Li Hung-chang in solving the question. But we trust Prince Kung will view their request favorably. The Manchu officials cannot but see that friendly relations with foreign governments must tend to strengthen their dynasty, and the reverse must tend to weaken its power in China. During the Taeping rebellion, the foreign governments were the real power which suppressed the Rebels; had they acted neutrally, there would have been a Taeping Power at this moment in the South of China. The Manchu officials will be enemies to their dynasty, if they oppose the grant of audiences by their Emperor.

25th March, 1873.

NANKING.

The Grand Duke Alexis visited Nanking on the 20th inst.; and went over the City, visiting the Arsenal and other places of interest. The Chinese authorities would have been glad to shew H. I. H. some attention, but at his special request every kind of demonstration was abstained from. The people of Nanking are generally more courteous towards foreigners than those of almost any other place in China where I have been, but they were especially polite towards the Prince and his suite. Indeed it may be questioned whether, in any country, he could have walked the streets as free from obtrusive curiosity as he went through those of Nanking. It was perfectly well known to the people who he was, for the words "Russian Prince" were over and over again pronounced by the shopmen as he passed. It must have been very gratifying to the Viceroy to think that the measures he had taken to secure the comfort and freedom of the Prince, were so successful. I feel certain that, if the mandarins of other places would occasionally exercise a little of the solicitude shewn by the Nankin authorities during the Prince's visit, the name of Yang-qui would soon be as little heard as it ought to be, and would be if the Chinese had but a little of the politeness to which they pretend. In no country would a Chinaman be abused, as he walked the streets, as foreigners are abused in China. This is not to be overlooked because those who call vile names after us are children; for, unless they were taught to do it, they would never think of doing it. So far from the grown-up people deserving to be absolved, it is but too probable that they instigate their children to say what they dare not say themselves.

NAGASAKI.

An Exhibition of Japanese curios was opened on the 20th instant, in a temple (Dazaifu) in Chikuzen. It consists principally of antiquities, some of which are stated to be nine hundred or a thousand years old, that have been collected together for this purpose from the neighbouring districts. It will remain open for about one month.

The *Express* mentions a rumour that the *Yokohama Maru*, which left on the 28th ultimo for the Loochoos, has been lost somewhere near to Satsuma. It believes that the report originates from the fact that the owners have not received any news regarding the vessel since her departure. Some derangement of her machinery occurred near to Takasima, but she proceeded on her voyage after a slight detention.

Another public school has been opened in Katzuya-machi. At present it has only about 60 pupils, but more are expected to join shortly. This is the third public school opened at this port, to which number several more will be added in course of the next two months. So intent is the Government on education, that it has stopped the use of velocipedes because they were becoming so popular with the native youth as to supersede the attraction of the new schools.—On the anniversary of the birth of the Emperor of Germany, the Japanese gun-boat in port displayed her flags with the German ensign at the main. The only German merchant vessel in port, the schooner *Adelina*, was also dressed out with flags, and at noon the government battery fired a salute of 21 guns.

A man named Chisholm has been fined $100 and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, for a brutal assault on a Japanese washerman. This is his third offence of the same nature, and he will be deported if he is again brought up on a similar charge. Half the fine to go as compensation to the sufferer.

HIOGO.

The Kioto Exhibition was opened on the 1st March without, says the correspondent of the *Hiogo News*, more ado than if it were the five-hundredth occasion instead of the first. "I reached there shortly after 8 A.M., but found, as was the case last year, that I had lost nothing by the delay. In 1872, it will be remembered, the Exhibition was held in three temples situated in different parts of the city. Admission was by passes, foreigners paying 1 rio for a set of three, and natives 1½ bus,—neither having the option of purchasing admission to one or two only of the three. This year the Exhibition, though contained in several buildings, is practically in one, as all are situated within the hitherto tabooed precincts of the Imperial Palace. A single payment suffices, foreigners and natives being alike charged five sen only, with the result which might have been expected. Instead of the native visitors being counted by tens, they are already this year to be counted by thousands. On the opening day there was one of those slight falls of snow which, in the incomparable climate of Mid Japan, the dwellers on the plains seldom experience more than twice or thrice a year. Yet despite of the disagreeable weather, the visitors on the first day were 1,200. Friday was a finer day, though still cold, yet long before the closing hour, the number of visitors for that day had already reached 2,000, when I last enquired. I never saw twenty visitors together at one time last year,—now they are to be seen by hundreds, and as a foreigner is still somewhat of a *rara avis* to the Kiotoites, I found the numbers somewhat inconvenient in the more narrow passage ways of the Exhibition. * * * The guides and guards, so numerous last year, have all been done away with, and even police are scarce, being much less frequently met with in Kioto than in Osaka. As for the passports, neither my companion nor myself have yet been asked to shew ours, which was fortunate, seeing that—unwilling to gratify Mr. Gower's caprice by performing the whole journey from Kobe to Kioto, little short of sixty miles, in one day—he had, in order to be in time for the opening, started without his passport.

The programme is published of the Osaka races, to be held on the 25th April. There are four races for Japan ponies, three for China ponies, and four for both. The Athletic Sports meeting is to come off on the 19th April.

In our issue of the 17th instant we mentioned, as an item of news from Nagasaki, that the Governors of several districts were starting for Yedo, and we now hear that the Governor of Osaka also will leave on the 26th instant for the same destination, to be present at a great assemblage which has been called together of all the ex-Daimios and the Governors of different Fu and Ken. The *News* says it is rumored that important territorial changes are in contemplation, that protests will be made against the recent sumptuary edicts, and that the ex-Daimios of Satsuma and Tosa are amongst the malcontents.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* says trouble is pending between Japan and China, on account of the maltreatment of certain wrecked Liuchiuans, by the Formosans.

"Soyejima, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, left Yokohama on Wednesday mor-

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ning in the *Rijiu-Kan* accompanied by the *Malacca*, two vessels of the Imperial Navy, for China. The object of his visit is to demand from the Chinese Government the punishment of the inhabitants of Formosa for their lawless and savage treatment of several Loochooans who either landed or were thrown by misfortune on that Island, and who met—it is said—the horrible fate of being eaten by the natives. The Loochoo Islands formerly owed fealty to the clan Satsuma, the members of which are highly incensed against the Formosans on account of the treatment, by these, of their clansmen. Great excitement prevails throughout the clan, and it is also observable that a movement of troops is being made towards the territory formerly known as Satsuma's. The ardent desire, and indeed demand, of the clan is that the Formosans shall be punished either directly by the Chinese Government or by itself, and although the Court at Yedo is very reluctant to take steps involving unpleasant negotiations with China, the pressure brought to bear on it by the clan has been so great, and the desire for revenge—a sacred duty in Japanese eyes—is so strong, that nothing less than the measures now adopted would appease or allay it even temporarily."

It is reported that "the hideous custom among Japanese women, of blackening their teeth and shaving their eyebrows on their being married, or reaching a marriageable age, is likely to die out or become abolished, for we learn that the Empress has set the example of innovating upon this old fashion, dictated by Asiatic jealousy, and henceforth her teeth and eyebrows will be allowed to remain as nature formed them. It is to be hoped that the Japanese women will in this instance admit that the Court is the proper fount from which Fashion ought to spring and then we shall see abolished the greatest detractions from the personal appearance of the women in Japan."

The *Gazette* says "the Peruvian Envoy is lodged in the state mansion of Hamago-ten. Senor Garcia has been received by the Mikado, and is now endeavouring to arrange a treaty of amity and commerce for Peru. The Japanese ministers are willing to enter into the desired treaty, but refuse to concede ex-territoriality rights." —A Regatta is to be held on the 24th May. The brig *Wanja* has been wrecked on her voyage from Hakodadi.

HONGKONG.

We reprint elsewhere, from the *Government Gazette*, some interesting extracts from the annual report of the Harbour Master of Hongkong. During the year 1872, there arrived in harbour 31,394 vessels, measuring 3,777,676 tons, about one-half of which only were junks. British vessels represent 32, and vessels of other nationalities 19, per cent. of the remainder. These figures represent a large increase on the preceding year, an increase in which British vessels share more than half. Some interesting figures, too, are given regarding Chinese passengers; showing that, while a large number have come in from Australia, America, the Straits and other places, only 58 Chinese returned from Havana, and only 68 from Callao, although vessels measuring 20,656 tons arrived from the latter port.

The *Gazette* contains a comparative statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony during 1871 and 1872, showing a nett increase of revenue in the latter year of $80,389.41, and a nett increase in expenditure of $58,511.25. The principal increase in the revenue is in stamps and postages, which aggregate about $24,000 over 1871. Fines show an increase of over $8,000, and a sum of $14,000 from the Mint, and $11,000 "Interest," are also included in the increase. The former seems hardly an item of revenue strictly speaking, and it does not appear whence the "Interest" is derived. The chief decrease in expenditure in 1872, is $61,000 on works and buildings, and $8,000 in the medical department. There is an increase of nearly $16,000 in the Police, and of $2,325.50 under the head of Auditor-General.

The *Daily Press* notes the arrival from Liverpool of the little 3½ ton steamer *Sea Gull*, to the consignment of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. The log shows that the little vessel had some rough weather to contend against. This journey from Liverpool to Hongkong, by so tiny a vessel, forms a noticeable item among the curious in nautical history. The Portuguese corvette *Duque da Palmella*, has struck on a rock near Cape Saint James, and will probably be condemned at Saigon. The Governor of Macao left by the French mail for that place to meet her, and will in consequence of the disaster be unable to carry out his diplomatic mission to Siam.

A match for $50 between two ponies, Royalist and Blarney, for half a mile, came off on Saturday at the Race Course. The race was an easy affair for Royalist, who won much as be liked. A cricket match between the Victoria Cricket Club and an eleven of the Royal Artillery was played on Saturday, the latter winning by about 30 runs. A singular accident happened to Mr. T. Driscoll during the match. When in the act of throwing the ball to the wicket-keeper he snapped his right arm above the elbow. Dr. Legge has preached his farewell sermon, and was waited upon by a deputation who presented him with a purse of sovereigns as a token of the regard of his congregation. The libel case "Overbury v. Bell," to which we alluded last week, has been decided in favour of the Plaintiff, $1 damages.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

March 1st.—The Censor Woo Fung-tsaou petitions that all prefects, Magistrates, and other officials, who are all bound to discharge the duties of their several offices to the best of their abilities, may be retained for a more lengthened period at their several posts. This plan, the petitioner thinks, will ensure a more thorough knowledge, on the part of each official, of the requirements of the district under his jurisdiction, and will thus enable him to repress vice and uphold virtue.

2nd.—An Edict. Ma Gan-poo, a member of the Imperial Council, petitions that the proper Board may be ordered to consult and express commiseration for the misfortunes of certain gentry who, together with one of the common people, have committed suicide under the following circumstances.

In the province of Yun-nan, the Keu-jin Twan Tang-yun, the Sew-tsaes Ma Kwang-tsaou and Yang Ying-kwei, together with an aged man named Soo Yu were all forced by the rebels to assume rank as officials. These persons committed suicide in succession, and thus profoundly displayed their adherence to rectitude. Ma Kwang-tsaou, although a Mahometan, yet would not join the rebels, and hence he is worthy of especial commendation. We command that the names of the other four persons who committed suicide be also given in to the Board in order that they may receive commiseration according to their respective merits. Moreover, we grant permission that their tablets be placed in the hall of Ancestors at their native place Ta-le-foo, and that a triumphal arch be erected to their memory, in order that all may be made acquainted with their fidelity and rectitude.

From the first disturbance of the aforesaid province by the rebels, to the present time, the gentry and common poople, whether Mahometans or Chinese religionists, who have committed suicide, are all deserving of pity; and we command the Governor and the deputy Governor of the province to open an office for enquiry, and to petition on behalf of all such cases; but on no account to trust to vague reports. The rebel Too Wan-sew has for many years caused disturbance in the province, and both Mahometan and Chinese religionists resident there have suffered from the tyranny of the insurgents. Those who have thus fallen amongst the robbers could not escape being pressed into their service. We suppose that, their persons being thus in danger, they had no means of rescue from their perilous position and therefore they must not be ranked with those who willingly, and of their own accord, took part with the rebels. The head rebel having been already executed, and the bandits all exterminated, the rebels at other places, hearing of all this, will be overcome with fear. Wherever the soldiers have appeared, besides those executed in consequence of having all along sided with the rebels, there have been others found who, owing to the force of circumstances have been pressed into the service of the latter, and these We order the Board to deal leniently with, with a view to their renovation. We further command the Governor and Deputy Governor of the aforesaid province strictly to charge both Chinese religionists and Mahometans, that they must not on any account accuse any person falsely through enmity. Thus We desire to manifest, towards Our erring subjects, Our desire for their reformation. Respect this.

(2) I Ting Paou-ching the Deputy Governor of Shantung kneel and petition in regard to enquiry made, and the arrest trial, and condemnation of the rebel who murdered the Prince Sǎng-tsing; and also, praying that the Civil and Military officials who have exerted themselves in this matter, may be rewarded according to their respective merits, in order to excite gratitude and stimulate to greater exertion.

After the province of Shan-tung was cleared of rebels in the seventh year of the present reign, some few who leaked out of the net availed themselves of a favourable opportunity to create disturbance, and I gave repeated orders to both the Civil and Military authorities of the place, without regarding landmarks, rigorously and secretly to reconnoitre and search for rebels, and, as opportunity offered, to arrest them and bring them to justice. The Taou-tae of Yen-chow-foo, E-chow-foo, Tsaou-chow-foo, and Tse-nan-foo, named Chang-kêng, has made enquiry and arrested the rebel Chang Ling-yun, the murderer of the Prince Sêng-kih-lin-sin, together with another rebel named Shang Hing-pan who leaked out of the net; both of whom were concealed on the boundary line between Ho-nan and Gan-hwuy. The Taou-tae having consulted me on the subject, I sent a Too-sze attached to the Leang-shan Cantonment, named Këa Tsung-këang, and others, to proceed with all dispatch to the place mentioned, and to lay some plan for arresting the bandits. This officer sent a spy from Lew-tsze-tseih in Po-chow, who enticed Shang Hing-pan out of the village where he lived, and then the soldiers advancing in a body seized upon him. On examining this prisoner it was discovered that Chang Ling-yun, hearing that the authorities were on the look-out for him, escaped and lay in concealment at Wa-yang-heen, his native place. Tëa Tsung-këang then conveyed the prisoner to Yung-ching-yuen, which place was near at hand, and delivered him up to the authorities there to be imprisoned, while he himself hastened on to Wa-yang district, assembled together the soldiers and police runners there, and preserving a rigid silence as to their object, arrested Chang Ling-yun, and finally escorted both prisoners to Shan-tung. I then, in conjunction with the Criminal Judge, Le Yuen-hwa, interrogated both

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the prisoners. We found that Chang Ling-yuen has consorted with the rebels for many years, and that he has caused disturbance in several provinces; moreover, that he committed the heinous crime of murdering the Prince. His wickedness is great and his villainy excessive. I then sent the Judge, Le Yun-hwa with the Major-General of the Foo-yuen's troops, named Mŏ Tsoo-shên to procure an Imperial warrant to put the rebel Chang Ling-yuen to death by cutting in pieces, and to pluck out his heart and offer it as a sacrifice in the Ancestral Hall of Sên-kih-lin-sin, in the capital city; thus displaying the justice of the laws of the Empire, and rejoicing the hearts of the people. Shang Hing-pan was immediately beheaded.

Këa Tsung-këang and others who gave orders that the aforesaid rebel should be silently arrested, and who, marching to the boundary of the province, succeeded in immediately seizing him, have thereby acquired a certain amount of merit, and I beseech your Majesty graciously to order the proper Board to reward them.—His Majesty grants the petition.

Public Meetings.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the North China Branch at the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 26th ultimo. Mr. Michie, Vice-President in the chair.

Mr. Schmidt of Soochow read a Paper on the Early History of Shanghai, a considerable portion of which had been published previously by Dr. Medhurst and others. Certain portions were original, derived from the well-known Local History in Chinese. The portion which related to the forays of the Japanese was particularly interesting.

Mr. Wylie, in commending the communication, stated that a more recent edition of the history from which Mr. Schmidt drew his information was worthy of special study, inasmuch as it makes reference to foreigners and their doings, giving an account of the Arsenal, Custom-house, Chapels and the like. The visit of Rev. Dr. Medhurst in 1840 is noted in the work, as also the previous visit of Mr. Lindsay.

Dr. Williams remarked that the visit of Dr. Medhurst was made in the *Huron*, an American vessel despatched on a voyage of information by the founder of the house of Olyphant & Co., a portion of the expense being defrayed by the English Society represented by Dr. Medhurst, and by an American Society represented by the Rev. Mr. Stevens who accompanied Dr. Medhurst. The District Magistrate of Shanghai received the two missionaries at a small temple near to the present site of the French Consulate. The audience question then, as now, was unsettled as regarded ceremony. His Worship demanded obeisance, if not kotow. Dr. Medhurst argued that he and his companion were the equals of the Magistrate; the Magistrate was the greatest Chinaman present, this point was not disputed; Dr. Medhurst was the greatest Englishman, and Mr. Stevens was the greatest American present, which was indisputable; but the Chihsien thought he discovered a *non sequitur*, and would not admit the equality of the intruders. Messrs. Medhurst and Stevens then resumed their rambles in and about the city, being well received by the people. On reaching their boat to return to the *Huron* at Wusung, they found that the District Magistrate had sent some fowls as a present, and at the same time had collected all the books those gentlemen had distributed, which were piled up by the side of the boat and ignited, whereupon the missionaries placed the poultry on the bonfire, and left the present that had been made them, roasting; leaving a message for the Chihsien that, if their books could not be received as presents, they could accept no present from the authorities.

In relation to the devastations of the Japanese at Shanghai, Dr. Macgowan remarked that his Ningpo friends gave these invaders a warmer reception than they experienced elsewhere. Ningpo proved too hot for them—the fact being that forty Japanese marauders were thrown into a huge cauldron and boiled to death. This was not Lynch law, however; permission was first obtained from Peking. The Japanese Ambassador acceding to, if not indicating the punishment.

Mr. Kingsmill read a paper on the legend of Wen Wang, the founder of the dynasty of Chows in China. The object of this communication was to bring additional evidence in support of the author's theory that that portion of Chinese history is a myth, and that this portion of Chinese mythological history had the same origin as Aryan myths generally. Mr. Wylie and Dr. Williams timidly hinted at some doubts which they entertained as to the soundness of Mr. Kingsmill's views, which doubts led Mr. Kingsmill stoutly to doubt the sinological orthodoxy of his critics. —And so the Asiatics went soberly their ways to their own places—the Chairman first returning thanks for all things and to everybody.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

A meeting of the Committee of the Sailors' Home was held on the 28th March. Present:—W. H. Medhurst, H. B. M. Consul, in the Chair, Captain Whyte R. N., Dr. Johnston, Messrs. F. B. Johnson, A. J. Johnston, A. A. Krauss and W. H. Tapp, (Secretary.)

The CHAIRMAN said the business before them was to receive the report of the Working Committee, the Accounts of the Home, and Dr. Johnston's Report regarding its sanitary condition.

The Secretary read the Report as follows:—

SHANGHAI, March 1873.

Report of the Working Committee of the Shanghai Sailors' Home for the half year ended 31st December 1872.

In pursuance of the terms of the constitution under which the Sailors' Home is established, the Committee have pleasure in giving a resumé of the working of that institution for the above-named period.

The general working of the establishment has been satisfactory.

The interior of the premises is in good condition, having been thoroughly repaired at the expense of the Trustees.

The financial position of the Home is satisfactory. The receipts have been $9,917.58 against an expenditure of $9,083.05 showing a balance of profit on the working account of $834.53. This latter sum has been expended in procuring a fresh supply of beds, blankets, pillows, curtains, &c., which were urgently needed, and the establishment is now well furnished for some years.

The losses by seamen leaving the Home in debt &c. for the past six months, are heavy. These are occasioned by the stay of officers and seamen for a longer period in the Home than the amounts they paid in are sufficient to subsist them for. The figures $537.12 do not accurately represent the actual loss on the general working, the accounts having been made up to the 31st December last, since which date about $200 of this sum has been recovered.

With regard to the suggestion made at the last meeting to provide the inmates with iron-bedsteads instead of wooden bunks, the Committee took the modification into consideration, and finding that the same end could be attained at a *less outlay* and acting on the suggestion of Admiral Shadwell, it was decided to change the bunks into separate beds and to re-arrange the sleeping accommodation.

The Committee were much gratified by the comments made by Admiral Shadwell on the occasion of his late visit to the Home, inasmuch as it was mainly through his efforts that the Sailors' Home was originally established at this Port.

The Committee beg to tender their thanks to Mr. Wilmer Harris for auditing the accounts.

W. H. MEDHURST.
F. B. JOHNSON.
ALEX. J. JOHNSTON.
W. H. WHYTE.
JAMES JOHNSTON.
W. HANDYSIDE TAPP.

Mr. F. B. JOHNSON proposed and Mr. A. J. JOHNSTON seconded—

That the Report as read be accepted.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN next called attention to the accounts—Mr. Tapp would answer any question regarding them.

Working Account, from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1872.

Dr.

1872—Dec. 31.	
To Rent of Premises from 1st July to 31st December, 1872	$720.00
„ Salaries and Wages from 1st July to 31st December, 1872	2,355.10
„ Compradore for Chow-chow account per contract	2,866.31
„ Stores, Bread, Butter, Oil, Ice, etc.	770.30
„ Wine, Beer, Spirits, etc.	526.87
„ Medical Attendance and Medicines	431 15
„ Coals, Stove, and repairs to latter	314 85
„ Petty and Incidental Expenses	296.08
„ Municipal Rates and Taxes	43 75
„ Paper and Stationery	84.50
„ Sundries, and sundry Repairs to Staircase, etc.	126.70
„ Losses (Seamen leaving in debt, Exchange, etc.	537.14
„ Balance, being Profit on Working Account	834.53
	$9,917.58

Cr.

1872—Dec. 31.	
By Amount charged to Officers and Seamen for Board and Lodging, Guarantee Fees, Fees for cashing Advance-notes, and Receipts from Canteen	$9,917.58
	$9,917.58

The CHAIRMAN proposed—

That the accounts as presented be passed.

Seconded by Captain WHYTE and carried unanimously.

The Secretary added that there was a sum of $1219 in the Bank, at the credit of the Home, after refitting it and buying new bed furniture. He then read the report of the Superintendent, as follows:

Superintendent's Report for the half year ending 31st December, 1872.

To the Chairman and Committee of the Sailors' Home,

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you the following report of the general working of the Sailors Home, during the past half year.

The number of officers and seamen who have entered the Home during the past six months, is as follows:

25 Officers, 300 Seamen discharged from ships. 79 Seamen sent under orders from H. B. M. Consul, and 35 men destitute of funds and without means of support, making a total of 439.

The conduct of the inmates has been on the whole quite satisfactory, and I may mention that the instances of drunkenness on the part of Seamen have been very few.

The Canteen has under the new arrangement worked well, and the wines, beer, and spirits supplied have been of good quality.

The sleeping accommodation for Seamen has been enlarged and materially improved. The old bunks or sleeping places have been removed, and small bedsteads constructed in their stead. A number of new beds, pillows and blankets have been also provided.

A new sick ward has been established, better ventilated and in every way more adapted for patients than the former one.

The interior of the Home has been thoroughly cleansed, coloured, whitewashed, painted and varnished; several minor alterations have also been made in its arrangements, for the comfort of the inmates.

I would beg to point out that the drains require opening and cleaning, and to prevent sickness it would be advisable that this should be attended to before the summer months set in.

The exterior of the Home will require whitewashing before the summer, as nothing has been done to it for nearly two years.

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I would venture to submit the advisability which exists of laying on gas throughout the building, thus doing away with the present system of lighting it with Kerosine oil, which is attended with many drawbacks, and entails considerable expense.

Several explosions have occurred during the past six months, in one instance very nearly resulting in setting fire to the building.

During the past half year, in many cases, only one half of the usual guarantee fee has been charged to seamen, owing to their short absence from the Home.

I have to thank several members of the community for many most useful contribution of newspapers and clothes, for the use of the inmates.

Sd., &c., &c.,

E. E. Bowen,
Superintendent.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1873.

Dr. Johnston stated that the health of the inmates had been generally good. He had had 160 patients of whom 52 had been under treatment for venereal diseases. This form of disease had been on the increase during the twelve months; and he would suggest that the Committee communicate with the Municipal Council on the subject. They had now a Lock Hospital, and might be able to take measures to check it. One man had died in the Home from heart disease. Several had been invalided home.

Captain Whyte asked whether some Regulations equivalent to the Contagious Diseases Act could not be introduced. They were much needed.

In answer to a similar enquiry from Mr. F. B. Johnson, Mr. A. J. Johnston said the Council had built a Lock Hospital, and after the Rate-Payers' Meeting, when they hoped to obtain a grant of Funds for its support, they purposed asking the Treaty Consuls to get authority from the Taotai, to deal with Chinese brothels.

The Chairman thought the proposal a good one, and was glad to hear the Council contemplated taking action in the matter.

Mr. F. B. Johnson said the Committee wished, if possible, to induce the Rate-Payers to remit the taxes on the Home. These only amounted to Tls. 43; but their remission would be so much in favour of the Home. He proposed

That in view of the nature of the Sailors' Home, the Municipal Council be requested to ask the Rate-Payers to remit all taxes thereon (License Fee excepted); or, failing entire exemption from taxation, that the rates leviable be simply nominal.

Seconded by Mr. Krauss and carried.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Johnston said Municipal taxes were remitted on Hospitals and places of Worship. The Council did not like to take action in this matter themselves, but were willing to remit if the Rate-Payers would sanction it.

The question of fitting the Home with Gas was then brought forward; and the Gas Company's estimate of $250 for piping and $150 for chandeliers, &c. was laid on the table.

Mr. F. B. Johnson thought he might almost guarantee that the Trustees of the Home would do this. Of course the Funds which reached them were intended as a Sinking Fund to pay off debentures; and if they expended this sum they would have so much less for that purpose. Still repairs were landlord's duty.

The Secretary then called attention to the paragraph in the Superintendent's report about whitewashing the Home, making drains, &c.

Mr. Johnson had not known there were other claims of the kind. In that case they had better leave the Gas till another time. If the drains required attention, they had better be done first.

Mr. Johnston said he would ask Mr. Oliver, the Municipal Engineer, to inspect the drains and see what could be done. Perhaps the Council's drain pipes would answer, in which case the thing might be done for very little.

Captain Whyte thought some amusement was needed for the men—a Bowling alley or a Billiard Table.

The Secretary said the point had been often urged. They had an Alley once, but the shed fell down.

Mr. A. J. Johnston suggested that the Recreation Fund might contribute towards the Recreation of Seamen. He proposed

That an application be made to the Recreation Fund Trustees for the sum of Tls. 1,000, as an amount fairly contributable from that Fund for the general recreation of inmates of the Home.

Seconded by Dr. Johnston and carried.

Some conversation ensued on the subject. Mr. Bowen suggested the purchase of a bagatelle table (Tls. 50) for the officers. —A general opinion was expressed that a Bowling Alley was the best thing for the men.—Mr. Bowen said he had an estimate from Mr. Blethen to put one up for $1,600. —Mr. Johnston suggested they might buy a second hand one. We had heard the other day of one that was closed, and which the Chinese were dismantling. That perhaps might be bought cheap.

The subject of Gas was again mooted.

The Chairman considered that was standing over until the Trustees knew whether they had funds. Summer was coming on, and the gas was not much needed; whereas the drains were important.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which broke up with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

THE YACHT CLUB.

A meeting ofthe S. Y. C. was held on the 28th inst.:—Present Messrs. A. J. Little Commodore, S. A. Viguier, Vice-Commodore, J. Wilson, Treasurer, J. B. Dudfield, Secretary, Hill, Croad, Blethen, Coryell, Brown, Dillon, Longfellow, Eastlack, Roberts, Rosenthal, J. Mackenzie, Tucker, Deighton-Braysher, Croal, Batten, Rickard &c., &c.

The minutes of the last general meeting, and of an extraordinary meeting, were read and confirmed.

The Chairman said, although six months had passed since their last meeting, very little of interest to the Club had occurred in the interval. It was their dead season, and there had been no races. The Club, however, had continued prosperous. They had 76 members—having lost 3 and gained 3 new ones in the interval—and there were 5 to be proposed for election this evening. Their funds were in a remarkably flourishing condition. In fact he thought few Clubs in China could show a better balance sheet than the S. Y. C.; he would now call on the Treasurer to read it.

The Treasurer (Mr. Wilson) produced the accounts, explaining that they had been made out by Mr. Morton who had been acting for him during his absence.

Working Account.

Receipts.

To Balance from Season 1871-72			$370.98
„ Entrance Fees,	12 Members at	$5..	60.00
„ Subscriptions,	57 „	12..	684.00
„ „	4 „	5 .	20.00
„ „	2 „	3..	6.00
„ „	1 „	..	11.00
„ Entrance Fees,	9 Yachts,	10..	90.00
„ „	33 „	5..	165.00
„ „	9 „	3..	27.00
„ „	3 House Boats	3..	9.00
„ Ladies' Purse,	46 Subscriptions	.....	150.00
„ Tsatlee Handicap,	11 „	.....	53.00
			$1,645.98

Disbursements.

By Ladies' Purse	$150.00
„ Tsatlee Handicap	53.00
„ Four ' ups, Yachts	337.00
„ One Cup, House-Boats	50.00
„ Four Cups, Ships' Boats	85.00
„ Steamers and Refreshments	480.10
„ Stake-Boats and Sampans	72 28
„ Advertising	166.39
„ Printing	33.50
„ Stationary and Signal Books	89.30
„ Flags	16.77
Balance in hands of Treasurer	112.64
	$1,645.98

Reserve Fund.

Dr.

Received from Slip Company	Tls. 1,231.55
„ Account Challenge Cup	346.83
Shanghai	Tls. 1,578.38

Cr.

On Deposit, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	Tls. 1,500.00
At Call „ „ „	78.38
	1,578.38

Suspense Account.

Dr.

9 Subscriptions	$132.00

Cr.

By Value of One Share in Slip Co.	Sh. Tls. 110 00

They had made a fortunate sale of the Slip Company's premises, by which they had pocketed Tls. 1,231; and the only debt the Club owed was Tls. 110 to Mr. Siegfried, for one share in the Slip Company. With the Tls. 112 in his hands, the Tls. 346 received on account of the Challenge Cup, &c. they had altogether about $2,400 to their credit.

The accounts were then put to the meeting and passed.

The Chairman said the members would see that their financial position was all that could be desired. They had over $2,000 in hand, of which Tls. 1,500 was in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on deposit at 6 per cent interest. The idea of the Committee was to let it accumulate until, as the Club got larger and richer, they could afford to have a locality of their own. There had not been much increase in the number of yachts during the year; he supposed they could only expect that the increase would be gradual. But at the same time he feared the capsizes had frightened some people who would otherwise have built centre-board boats. He hoped that they would bye-and-bye see their error and adopt these. As regarded racing, the Committee hoped that this would prove as good a season as the last. They proposed to begin with the Challenge Cup; but details would, he presumed, be left to the incoming Committee. The present Committee now retired; but Messrs. Viguier, Dudfield, Barton, Wilson and himself offered themselves for re-election.

Mr. Ashley proposed and Mr. Coryell seconded—That the officers be elected by ballot.

Mr. Deighton-Braysher rose to propose a list of officers—but Mr. Ashley urged that his motion was before the meeting.

The Chairman suggested that it would be time enough to ballot if any of the gentlemen nominated were rejected on a show of hands.

Mr. Wilson proposed as an amendment to Mr. Ashley's motion—That the officers be elected by a list, as hitherto.

Mr. Dudfield seconded the amendment, which was lost; and the original resolution carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Ashley nominated Mr. A. J. Little as Commodore for the ensuing year. No other nomination being made, Mr. Little was elected by acclamation.

Mr Viguier nominated Mr. J. J. Tucker as Vice-Commodore.

The Chairman nominated Mr. Viguier; —but Mr. Viguier said he had held office now for two years, and thought it was time some one else accepted the post.—The Chairman hoped Mr. Viguier would not persist in his withdrawal. His services as Vice-Commodore had been of great advantage to the Club; and no member had taken more interest in its working. It was no reason, because he had held office for two years, that he should not continue to do so.—Mr. Viguier was very willing to continue on the Committee, but persisted in his intention to retire from the vice-Commodoreship.

Dr. Eastlack, as it was the special wish of Mr. Viguier to resign, nominated Captain Roberts as vice-Commodore.

A ballot was then held, and resulted in the election of Captain Roberts as vice-Commodore.

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The CHAIRMAN wished, before they proceeded further, to record an expression of regret at Mr. Viguier's resignation. No one had shown more interest in the Club; and he had often been able, in his position as Harbour master, to give them advantageous assistance. He proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Viguier for his services, and an expression of regret at his withdrawal.

Seconded by Mr. BLETHEN, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. VIGUIER, in acknowledging the compliment, said he should be as well disposed to aid the Club as before. But he had sometimes found it difficult to attend to his duties as vice-Commodore, and had thought it better some yacht-owner should fill the post. All he could do, he would continue to do, for the Club.

Mr. Wilson was then unanimously elected Treasurer.

The Chairman nominated Mr. Dudfield, and Mr. Ashley nominated Mr. Hewitt, for the post of Secretary.—A ballot as taken and Mr. Hewitt was elected.—A vote of thanks to Mr. Dudfield for his past services, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dr. Eastlack, was unanimously carried.

It remained to elect five other gentlemen to complete the number of the Committee. The following were elected, out of 11 nominations—Messrs. M. Coryell, J. J. Tucker, C. P. Blethen, S. A. Viguier, and A. Croad.

The following new members were elected—Messrs. Housman, A. N. Brown, J. Brown, Dillon, and Dr. Winn.

The CHAIRMAN proposed and Mr. WILSON seconded—That members of the New York Yacht Club be admitted as Honorary members of the S. Y. C. during their stay in Shanghai.

Mr. VIGUIER proposed to extend the Chairman's proposal to members of all acknowledged Foreign Yacht Clubs.

The Amendment was seconded by Mr. CROAL, and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN then said the Committee proposed to open the season with the Challenge Cup. The first Regatta would be held on the 11th April, under the same conditions as before—the course, up the 7-mile reach and back. Rules would be printed beforehand, and would be strictly adhered to. If a false start occurred, which he hoped would not be the case, the race would be sailed over again; and the rule of a protest being noted during the race would be strictly carried out. This was what the Committee proposed; but if any gentleman had a suggestion to make, they would be glad to hear it.

Capt. MACKENZIE asked whether they proposed a flying start, or from moorings.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee thought it best to start from moorings, and would provide them. Messrs. Hill and Farnham had promised to look after this, and have all in readiness for the Challenge Cup race. Mr. Viguier had given permission to store the moorings on board the Customs Hulk, where they would be always in readiness.

Capt. MACKENZIE said many members had no rules, and some doubt and confusion had arisen in consequence.

Mr. WILSON proposed and Mr. ASHLEY seconded—That printed rules be circulated to all yacht-owners before each race.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was as to channel. He was in favour of letting every man have discretion to go his own channel, and so leave scope for individual skill and judgment. [No remark being made] The Chairman went on to say that a Challenge Cup had been ordered in Hongkong, partly on designs by Mr. Croal. The next race would be for the Shanghai Cup, towards which the Committee would give $100. There would also be a House-boat race if there were sufficient entries. Last year there had not been sufficient.

Mr. BLETHEN proposed that a Referee be appointed for every race; if a dispute arose, he should settle it.

Mr. CROAL seconded the proposal.

The CHAIRMAN asked, would it not be better to leave it to the officers of the Club, to the Vice-Commodore if the Commodore were sailing, or, if both were sailing, to the next Senior Committeeman.

Mr. WILSON thought it better to adhere to the present rules, which left disputes for the Commodore and Vice-Commodore to settle, or, if they were sailing, to the next two Senior officers of the Committee. There was no reason why these should be biassed; and it was sometimes hard to get any one to act as Referee.

Mr. BLETHEN thought it better to have an outsider.

The CHAIRMAN said they did generally get a Referee—the Commander of one of the men-of-war in harbour. But unless he followed the race, which he did not always do, the decision practically fell to the Committee.

Mr. WILSON added that the rules provided for the appointment of two Judges and a Referee, and he did not think the standing rules could be upset without calling a special meeting.

The subject then dropped; and Dr. EASTLACK proposed, and Mr. ROSENTHAL seconded—A vote of thanks to the retiring Committee—which was carried with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no other business, except to ask the members for an expression of opinion as to future Club races. His own idea was not to restrict yachts to one sail, but to give every one a chance to do his best. Further, should the races be up river or down river, on neap tides or spring tides? [No remark being made.] He presumed this silence was equivalent to a vote of confidence in the discretion of the Committee.

Mr. HILL made an appeal to the members for empty beer casks to serve as moorings;—and the meeting broke up, with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

THE UNION STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

An extraordinary meeting of Shareholders in the U. S. N. Co. was held on the 31st. Present:—Messrs. R. Francis, (in the chair), Ringer, Hayes, Wainewright, Pim, Martin, McQueen, McGrath, Rickard, Carnie, Tod, Taylor, Mackenzie, Wisner, Mitchell, Wheelock, Robinson, Stoddard, Groom, Seligman, H. Morris, &c.

The notice calling the meeting was read.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was to read the minutes of the last general meeting; but as these had been published, it would perhaps suffice if he read the portion referring to the winding up of the Company:—

Extract.—Mr. BISSET proposed that the Directors be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to wind up this Company as soon as possible after the 31st March proximo.

Seconded by Mr. RINGER and carried unanimously.

This being the 31st March—the CHAIRMAN continued—the Directors had called the present meeting to consider whether it would not be preferable to rescind that resolution. At the meeting in question, the Directors had placed before the Shareholders the reasons that had led them to sell the *Glengyle* and *Tunsin*, and abandon the river trade. Although the Deed of Settlement by no means limits the Company's operations to the Yangtsze, the Board were not at that time ready to suggest a new field; but they have since concurred in the opinion of the holders of a large number of shares, that a winding up would be both inexpedient and unprofitable, and they have accordingly prepared a scheme for the running of boats on the coast between Shanghai and Canton, in close connection with steamers on the Yangtsze, and with facilities for through shipments to the north. It was doubtless known to many of the shareholders, that a large portion of their profits last year was derived from their coast business; and while the Board were far from counting upon a repetition of the high rice freights then ruling, they had ample experience on which to predicate a steady business. They had, in the brief time at their command, made preparations provisionally for the inauguration of the service, and with the sanction of the shareholders will proceed with them as quickly as possible. They propose to acquire three of the best steamers that can be had for the trade, and have arranged for the purchase of the *Acantha*, whose entire suitability they know by experience. About the others they would be in a position to decide in a few days; they expected to have new vessels of the highest class, with all modern improvements, fast and economical. With the Company's present Chinese connection, they naturally expect that such a fleet will give them a full share of business for their own line; but an important feature of the new arrangements is the forming, in conjunction with the China Coast Navigation Co., a through line from Canton to Hankow, with the same wharf at Shanghai. It would perhaps be inexpedient, in the present stage of affairs, to enter publicly into details of the directors' plans for further development of the trade; but these would transpire in due course, and, without indulging too sanguine anticipations, they felt that they might look for a satisfactory future. Although, as before remarked, the Deed of Settlement provides for all that was contemplated, it would yet be too cumbersome for the changed condition of things, and it was proposed to submit certain amendments at the next general meeting. Before submitting any resolution on the subject, the Directors would now be glad to hear any remarks from the shareholders, on the subject.

Mr. TOD asked whether the Directors thought it would be unprofitable to wind up the Company at present? Mr. Hayes had anticipated, at the last meeting, that they would be able to wind up at Tls. 110.

The CHAIRMAN said the receipts had been unsatisfactory for the past three months.

Mr. TOD.—Were they not usually so at this time of the year?

The CHAIRMAN said they had been more unsatisfactory during the past three months than ever before. But this seemed to have been calculated by the shareholders, as the shares had run down.

Mr. T. P. MCGRATH then proposed and Mr. D. MARTIN seconded—

That the resolution passed at the General Meeting of December 23rd 1872—viz:—"That the Directors be requested to take such steps as will be necessary to wind up this Company as soon as possible after the 31st March proximo,"—be rescinded.

Carried *nem. con.*

Capt. MCQUEEN then proposed and Mr. WHEELOCK seconded—

That the Directors be requested to take the necessary steps for transferring the Company's operations to the Coast, and purchasing the *Acantha* and other suitable boats, and to prepare the alterations in the Deed of Settlement rendered advisable by the proposed change.

Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TOD remarked that the Agents required the Deed of Settlement to be signed on the occasion of every transfer of shares; yet he had been trying ineffectually for the last two years, by letter and by personal application, to get a copy of the Deed, to know what he was signing.

The CHAIRMAN said it could be read in the book to which signatures were asked. The Directors, however, now proposed to have the Deed reprinted.

Mr. GROOM asked whether a signature was necessary for every transfer?

The CHAIRMAN said—Only when a man was not previously a shareholder, or when

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a new clause had since been added to the Deed of Settlement. In that case, a fresh signature became necessary to bind him to the new clause.

If no one had any further questions to ask, he would propose that this meeting be adjourned till the next ordinary general meeting, of which due notice would be given.

Seconded by Mr. Groom and carried.

The meeting then broke up.

Amusements.

THE A. D. C. PERFORMANCE.

The thirty-fourth representation of the Amateur Dramatic Club, which took place on Monday night, drew together one of the largest audiences that we have ever seen in the pretty little theatre, for the use of which the A. D. C. continue to owe so much to the kindness of the Concordia Club. The A. D. C. were to appear, for the first time since their proper home was destroyed, in Burlesque, for which they used to be so justly famed. H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis and suite were to be present. The weather was most delightful. All these inducements combined to fill the house so full, that it was the more the pity that the performance resulted in only a *succès d'estime*.

There can be no question that it was decidedly flat. The piece was a popular one —perhaps too popular—the scenery was excellent, so much so that Mr. Thalasses was called on in the Cavern Scene: the dresses were magnificent, and it is needless to say, appropriate; for, as the programme told us, they were borrowed from the Peking Theatre; the text was crammed with local allusions, exhausting the current history of China, from the 'Audience Question' to the latest local hit.

We should deserve the recent strictures of our contemporary's correspondent, if we were to give the plot of "Aladdin," the original story of which was followed with commendable fidelity. *Mr. De Canter* played the Emperor of China, and played it as if he thoroughly felt the weight of Empire; so that the simulated depression with which he commenced, overhung the whole of the piece. His singing was very good, and his rendering of a political parody of the "Stirrup Cup" was received with great applause. *Mr. Nautilus*, as the President of the Tsung-lee Yamên, was extremely painstaking, and had at least the merit of being perfectly audible; his share in the concerted pieces was, throughout, well and effectively done. Of *Mr. Timberpost*, as Pekoe, we can only say that he certainly tried to throw life into his part, but it appeared to be uncongenial to him, and the ill-success of his suit for the hand of the Princess covered him with a melancholy which the gorgeousness of his costume could not dispel. In the part of Abanazar, the Magician, the leading rôle of the piece, *Mr. Crowquill* did not add to his laurels: he seemed to feel that, as he could do nothing to enliven the play when he was *off* the stage, he would not make the contrast too great when he was *on*. His singing was most successful, and justly applauded, his numerous points were well given, and his costume was brilliantly fantastic, but during the third act he was almost inaudible. *Miss Phosphor* as the Princess was very prettily got up, and like the Emperor's, her delivery and action would have been perfect, had she been playing in a tragedy; but even her youthful brow was clouded with the prevailing low spirits.

Aladdin, *Miss Elliot*, was much better than we had expected: this young lady improves every time we see her; and we may regard her, and the anonymous coolie, who explained the plan of the future railway, as two of the most promising members of the Corps.

The best features of the piece were in the two actors who held the greatest and least rôles respectively, the Widow Twankay (*Mrs. Drinkwater*) and the Emperor's Umbrella-coolie, in whom we recognised our very old favourite *Mr. Honeydew*. The garrulous old widow, from her first appearance, with a most lifelike baby slung at her back, to her last defiance of the Magician, was inimitably portrayed. The catalogues of her woes, including a magnificent resumé of the share-market to the tune of 'nothing more,' kept the house in a continual roar; and every attitude and feature shewed an intellectual study of that peculiar class of our fellow-residents, that trots about with a little stool and a workbasket, and mends coolies' stockings. We must not forget to mention the Slave of the Lamp (*Mr. Sirbaf*) who made everything that was possible of a small part, and sang a very good song with great effect.

The Orchestra, under M. Remusat's direction, added greatly to the evening's pleasure. The performance was begun punctually, and ended reasonably early; and while the acting brought regrets for the great burlesquists of the past, a moderate amount of applause accompanied it even to the fall of the curtain.

Correspondence.

"China as a Mission Field."—*A Premium tract, by Rev. M. J. Knowlton, Missionary in China.*

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—The brief notice of Mr. Knowlton's Tract which appeared in your columns some weeks ago, induced me to seek out and read it; and as it is, as you said at the time, really a typical work of its class, I have ventured to write down a few criticisms that occurred to me during its perusal.

It seems hardly fair to judge a tract with this title, from an abstract point of view, as one would judge for instance such a book as Mr. Medhurst's "Foreigner in Far Cathay." It is written professedly in a missionary sense, and we must expect therefore a flavour of the peculiar kind which missionary tracts usually betray. If the writer had confined himself to strict logic and didactic statement, he would have failed to reach the sympathies of the class for whom such tracts are chiefly designed. The fact is regrettable, but it is a fact nevertheless; and the equally regrettable result often is to alienate the sympathy of those who prefer facts to rhetorical flourish, and plain statements to constant appeals to the supernatural. Still, there are solid reasons for trying to enlighten the Chinese, which I cannot help thinking such an opportunity might have been well taken to set forth.

China is one of the most interesting of countries, on account of her past history, of her quaint civilisation, and of the great future open before a homogeneous race numbering so many millions and possessing such a vast and naturally rich territory. Hitherto the Chinese have not possessed the knowledge or appliances to develope the natural wealth round about them; and no more interesting experiment has been made in the world's history, than the endeavour to raise this people towards a higher standard, by imparting to them our own higher knowledge. Missionaries could, and I believe many do, contribute greatly to this object; but I must say the tone of missionary reports and missionary tracts often fails to inspire this conviction in the mind of the reader. They run too much in a vein which would suggest upholding the three-day existence of Jonah in a whale's belly as a cardinal article of faith, and the literal exactness of the six days' creation as a divinely inspired record; and are given too much to expansive enthusiasm about the "third of the human race," "benighted millions," and "corrupt heathenism," instead of dwelling simply on the best method of teaching useful knowledge. The real work of instruction which is done by men like Edkins and Legge, is lost sight of under this extravagance. It is quite well, for instance, that Mr. Knowlton should point to the increased facilities of travel afforded by the Pacific Railroad and the rapid passage of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers, as bringing America near to China, and making missionary excursions hitherward a simpler task than in former years. But when he speaks (P. 29) of this railroad as a striking fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecies, and of the "splendid and comfortable palace sleeping cars" and magnificent steamships in which missionaries can now reach their destination, doubts will arise whether men who accept this as a prize essay, quite recognise the kind of instruction needed to overthrow superstition among these "benighted millions," or practically appreciate the self-denying spirit which is usually claimed at Exeter Halls, for the typical missionary.

But I have dropped upon a quotation at the end of the tract, rather too early. Let me go back and begin, as Mr. Knowlton does, at the very beginning.

As Livy began with the fable of Rhea and Mars, in his anxiety to arrive at the origin of all (Roman) things; so Mr. Knowlton takes us back to the Tower of Babel, for the origin of China.

"The origin of the Chinese, from the best light we have, appears to be as follows: During the first century after the confounding of tongues, five or six nomadic tribes from the region southeast of the Caspian sea, made their way eastward by successive stages, seeking out the best watered and most productive places, and finally settled along the banks of the Yellow river in the north, and in the basin of the great Yang-tze river, in the central and western portions of what is now the Chinese empire. The tribe which constituted the original progenitors of the Chinese race, chiefly by their superior skill in agriculture, their settled habits of labor, and by possessing themselves of the low, rich lands along the water courses, which the renowned "emperor" *Yu* drained and protected from inundation by building dikes, became more prosperous than their neighboring tribes; and gradually, by conquests, alliances, and intermarriages, they absorbed all the other tribes except the *Miautze*, who exist among the mountains as a distinct race to this day."

There is a little indistinctness here, as to whether the Miautze are descendants of one of these nomadic tribes, or whether they were settled in China before the confusion of tongues; but I presume the former is intended; though, from the distinct characteristics of the race, we had looked upon them as aboriginal inhabitants overcome by Chinese intruders. This, however, is merely a point of detail, and it is difficult to be precise when dealing with such remote incidents. It is sufficient for every purpose to assert the undoubted antiquity of the Chinese nation—if that makes it at all more important to convert them, than the other peoples of Asia who have failed to maintain a great national existence. Mr. Knowlton implies that it does; others might think that races who had sunk lower in the scale of civilisation—the descendants of those Assyrians and Babylonians, for instance, who are quoted as having flourished for a time but become extinct as nations, while China has endured through all,—need Christian teaching more than a people whose institutions have really served them fairly well. One could understand the argument that it is more *interesting* to try the effect of Western knowledge upon a people who have achieved a civilisation of their own about equal to that of Europe 300 years ago, and there stopped short; but one would think their possession of so much knowledge and civilisation rendered their conversion of less "paramount importance" than that of other nations. A similar argument applies to the point of "quality," which Mr. Knowlton adduces;

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and the argument of "vastness" applies equally to India or Africa.

All these are really only sensational flourishes, introduced to give interest—unhealthy interest, I think,—to the subject. And not only so, but there is an undercurrent of exaggeration running through all this description, which is the more regrettable because Mr. Knowlton does write tersely in pages which deal with the religious question, pure and simple. What is the exact area of the whole Empire, is a question no one can answer accurately. We hardly know, even, how far in Central Asia its authority now extends. But I do demur to the estimate of 5,000,000 square miles, which Mr. Knowlton adopts from McCulloch, as conveying an exaggeration. If you speak of England as a mission field, the idea conveyed would be the admirable opportunity that exists for religious teaching among the ignorant population of the mining districts, or the denizens of the back slums of large cities; but the idea would certainly not extend to the aborigines of Australia, or the interesting relics of antiquity who inhabit the Andamans. And so with China. The idea conveyed to an ordinary reader is, China Proper—the eighteen provinces, which McCulloch estimates at 1,300,000 square miles, or a trifle less than Hindostan. But the larger area is incorrect even from another point of view. For it includes Corea—which is no more a part of China than Nepaul is—and Eastern Turkertan which has long been independent, and which the same authority estimates to contain a tenth of the total area. Then we are of course reminded that "one-third of the earth's inhabitants" are to be found here, and are referred to the census of 1839 (415,000,000) as a basis for this fiction. Mr. Knowlton goes on to admit that some have thought so great a number incredible; but affirms that, "for several years past, it has generally been admitted by those best acquainted with China that at least the population is about four hundred millions." This statement has been contested so often of late, that it is hardly worth while to repeat here the arguments against it. Indeed it is satisfactory to note that Mr. Knowlton himself accepts, in the next sentence, a reduction of 30,000,000 on account of the late civil wars. If he would deduct another 120,000,000 for the sake of even numbers, he would probably be nearer the mark.

But these big figures are necessary to the tone in which missionary writers too often think it necessary to deal with China; and Mr. Knowlton accordingly asks: "What is the Christianizing "of a few islands and small countries, com-"pared with the great work to be done in "this populous empire. Were all the "islands of Oceanica, with Siam, Burmah "and Assam, and all the other bordering "nations to become Christianised, still they "are comparatively so small that the great "system of heathenism in Asia would "scarcely feel the shock. * * * Until "China is converted to God, idolatry and "heathenism will remain in their pride, "power, and ascendency in the world."—Now this is real eloquence; deny it who can; but isn't it rather close on nonsense, too?

Why, in the name of geography, are the islands of Oceanica grouped in this way with Siam, Burmah and Assam; and what are the countries bordering on these latter? Siam, Burmah and Assam may be spoken of as bordering on China; but —except Cochin-China which touches Siam, and India of which Assam is a part—there are no others unless you take China itself.—To let this pass, however,—would not the conversion of India be a tolerably severe shock to the "great system of heathenism in Asia?" I think you argued the other day, with some force, that the population of Hindostan was fully equal to that of China! but at any rate it is sufficiently great not to be quite over-looked; Why therefore, should China be selected as the special stronghold and archetype of "idolatry and heathenism?" Certainly her complete conversion would detract considerably from the present numerical strength of Buddhism; but there would still remain a considerable amount of heathenism (!) among the 120,000,000 Hindoos, and of idolatry among the 200,000,000, more or less, of African Fetichists. It would be just as reasonable therefore, to write "India" or "Africa."

It is pleasanter to turn from these introductory pages to the sketch which follows, of the religious history of China. Leaving behind him that exuberant hyperbole which defaces the first portion of the tract, Mr. Knowlton here gives intelligible facts. Justice is done to the ethical teachings of Confucius, and he is credited with monotheistic tenets that have been obscured by later teaching. We are surprised that occasion was not taken, in speaking of Buddhism, to point out the extraordinary resemblance to Christianity which facilitates Roman Catholic proselytism, but makes it difficult to supplant it by the simpler forms of Protestantism. Such a topic would surely have been cognate to a dissertation on China as a Mission field. Interesting facts are given regarding the Nestorian and earlier Jesuit missions, and we are told that the Roman Catholics claimed, in 1866, to have 363,580 Native Christians in their Church. Justice is done to the Protestant missions, and a rather depreciatory sketch of Chinese character is put forth among other obstacles to successful propagandism. Protestant missions are, however, progressing with their work, and counted, in 1868, 5,743 converts. Mr. Knowlton counts, however, as an aid to proselytism, one feature which my own knowledge of the Chinese would lead me to rank as strongly antagonistic. "The clanship of families," he says, "and the custom of living together in villages and cities, will also facilitate the spread of the Gospel." Now I have always heard the Chinese put forward, as one strong reason for their dislike of Christianity, the dissension which it introduces into families; and this feeling undoubtedly urges them to resist it more than their otherwise tolerant disposition would incline them.

Further on, again, Mr. Knowlton says in one breath that "the intelligence of the people upon moral subjects constitutes a stepping stone to their more ready acquaintance with the principles of Christianity," and in the next avers that "the greatest obstacle to the propagation of Christianity in China is found in the depravity of the heart." I might demur to one and the other dictum, but have already written so long a letter, that I fear you will hardly give it insertion; and must pass over the terms of the appeal for more missionary labour, with which the tract ends; expressing only full acquiescence in the statement that the enterprise requires "large views and plans," and some doubt as to the nature of "the debt we owe" the Chinese, which should impel us to join in the "liberal giving" necessary to help in the work?

Does it not, after all, come back to this—Here are a naturally intelligent people, who want teaching, a naturally rich country which wants developement; and our duty, our interest and our inclination should lead us to do our best for all these ends? I am convinced that we are all willing to do our best, when we are satisfied that the process of instruction is wise and good.

Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

Shanghai, 27th March.

Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH OF THE "FEI-YUEN."

The *Feiyuen* is a small screw steamer which has been built on the Hongkew side of the Soochow Creek, and is intended for the passenger trade on the Peiho river between Taku and Tientsin, calling at the various stations between those two places. She was designed by Mr. J. P. Croal, and built under the superintendence of Mr. Carnie, late engineer in the employ of the S. S. N. Co. The appointed time for the launch was ¼ to 2 o'clock; but a little delay occurred, and it was past 2 o'clock and the tide was falling, ere orders were given to "down daggers." Those who had met to witness the event, then watched anxiously for the expected motion, but were disappointed; the vessel remained still on the "ways." The screw was applied, and also a ram, but with no effect. Ropes were then passed along the sides, and the coolies who had collected around the building yard were impressed into active service; and so, after a few gentle tugs and a great deal of noise, the launch was successfully effected—the ceremony of christening being at the same time gracefully performed by Miss Ellen Dow. Success to the *Feiyuen* was drank by all present, in a bumper of Krug, and the party separated.

The dimensions of the *Feiyuen* are, 75 feet length over all, 15 feet beam and 7 feet depth of hold. Her draft, when completed and a full complement of passengers on board, will be about 4 feet 6 inches. When launched she drew 3 feet 4 inches aft and 18 inches forward. She is to be fitted with compound engines of about 15 Horse-power, and is estimated to attain a 9 knot speed. She will have accommodation for about 100 Chinese passengers, and a saloon to accommodate a few foreigners. It is proposed to tow her to Tientsin before placing the house on deck. When finished she will have a similar appearance to the S. S. N. Co.'s boat, which conveyed passengers from Kinleeyuen jetty to the Ningpo steamers, while the *Tsatlee* was undergoing repairs.

THE LOSS OF THE "SERICA."

(Daily Press.)

Charles Brown, a Dane, the only survivor from the wreck of the late British ship *Serica*, commanded by Capt. Innes, which left Hongkong on the 2nd November for Monte Video, and was wrecked on the Paracels at 8.30 p.m. and the 3rd November, arrived in the Annamite steamer *Dang Wee* on the evening of the 18th. He states that after the raft left the wreck it was eight days beating about in dreadful weather ill-provided with food, water, or clothing. One by one the men daily failed to hold on through weakness, and were washed away. The crew at first consisted of 28 hands. The Captain died four days after starting on the raft, and eight men a few days later. On the 8th night, the raft struck on a rock and was smashed, and the remaining number of the crew in an exhausted state were drowned, and he alone managed to cling to the rocks and was saved from immediate drowning. Six days he sat and watched the sea, feeding on stray shell-fish, and was to fortunate as to find a little fresh water on the ledges. On the sixth day he was saved by a fishing junk, the captain of which treated him kindly, and took him to Khanhoa. By this time he was one mass of sores, his legs nearly dropping off from the effects of salts water, and he was perfectly helpless. The French Missionary on shore at Khanhoa took him in and treated him very kindly, bound up his wounds, and provided him with nourishing food, by which, combined with the great attention he received from the Padre, he was strengthened in six days. The Padre then provided him with clothes, and took great pains to secure through the mandarin his safe conveyance to Touron in a palanquin which the French missionary provided. Charles Brown desires to take this opportunity of expressing his sincere gratitude to the

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Padre at Khanhoa for his unceasing kindness towards him. He arrived at Touron on the 20th January, after a journey of three weeks, having stayed with the French missionary at Khanhoa six days. He is also grateful for the treatment he received on the road to Touron. He remained in Touron under the care of the French missionaries till the 13th March, and was treated very kindly by them. He then embarked on board the Annamite Government steamer *Dang-Wee*, which on the same day sailed for Hongkong, and feels grateful to all for his deliverance and safe arrival.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Friend of India*, commenting on the Settlement of the Central Asian question as summarised in the official correspondence, says:—

What the Umballa Durbar began, this treaty has finished, but neither Cabul nor St. Petersburg must misunderstand our satisfaction. To the Ameer the arrangement will be of value only if he at once sets his house in order for the future, so that in due time the succession to the throne which we have made for him as some atonement for our treatment of Dost Mahomed, shall consolidate the power of his house and not invite such anarchy as to necessitate our active interference. As to the new line between Bokhara and Afghanistan, that is a small matter compared with what must yet come. Valuing Russia's expressions of good will, we expect her to keep her promise in evacuating Khiva after punishing the Khan, to respect what is left of the independence of Persia, to abstain from interfering with our Ally of Kashgaria any more than with him of Afghanistan, and to arrange with us such a system of commercial intercourse in Asia as becomes civilized Powers.

Even without Colonel Walker's or a Russian map, our readers will be able to follow the line on any ordinary chart. Beginning on the East at 74° longitude they will find Wood's Sirikol Lake on the top of the Pamir Steppe, 15,603 feet above the sea. . There rises the Oxus. Let them go due west along the north of Wakhan and Budukshan, and stop at the point where the Kokcha—the river of the Lapis Lazuli mines—falls into the left bank of the Oxus separating Budukshan from Koondooz. Up to that point both banks of the Oxus belong to Afghanistan. From the Kokcha the line follows the Oxus down to Kojah or Hadjee Saleh and between these the left bank alone belongs to Afghanistan, Bokhara being on the right. At Kojah Saleh, beyond the 66th parallel of longitude, the road from Karshee, which is the focus of the principal tracks of Bokhara, crosses the Oxus to Balkh and the great fair of Mazar-ee-Shareef. Leaving the Oxus the line shoots off between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude to the south of Merv, crosses the Murgab river and runs almost due south to the Indian Ocean near the 61st parallel of longitude. It passes Herat and Furrah to the west, skirts Lash and the marsh which juts out from the Seistan Lake, and gives the Lake to Persia, but the whole of the Helmund to Afghanistan. Thence it continues between Persia and Beloochistan to a point between Gwadur and the entrance to the Persian Gulf, as we lately described. Russia has, of course, nothing to do with this line when it runs between Persia and Afghanistan—that Lord Granville, as umpire, is deciding. But the course we have marked is that fixed on by the Seistan Boundary Commissioners. We have thus guaranteed our Cabul Ally, on both the north and the west, and against both Russia and Persia. Our Foreign Office has at the same time stopped the aggressions of Persia on our contemptibly weak feudatory of Beloochistan, though not without allowing the Shah to keep some of his ill-gotten spoil.

HONGKONG HARBOUR MASTER'S REPORT.

Extracts.

The grand total of all the arrivals in the Colony, exclusive of ships of war, during the year 1872, amounts to 31,394 vessels, measuring 3,777,676 tons, manned by 483,816 seamen. Of this total about 49 per cent represents the Junk trade, whilst British vessels absorb 32 per cent, and vessels of other nationalities claim 19 per cent.

The *arrivals entered* exhibit a large *increase* in the trade of the Colony, of 3,503 vessels, 941,240 tons, and 69,144 men, of which, the Junk trade shows an *increase* to the extent of 2,849 measuring 363,104 tons, leaving the *increase* of trade in foreign vessels at 654 vessels and 578,136 tons; of the latter *increase*, 65 per cent is in British tonnage, and 35 per cent is in tonnage of other nationalities.

I find, so far as this Department is concerned, on reference to the records, that in 1863, 1,822 vessels, measuring 894,924 tons, manned by 29,561 seamen, arrived in this port. These were British and foreign ships only, the movements of Junks not being noticed in those days, with a result to which the Police piracy reports will testify.

The records for 1872 show that 1,232 more British and foreign vessels, measuring 1,010.942 tons, manned by 81,465 seamen, arrived in that year than came here in 1863. This alone is sufficient to account for some of the increased expenses of this department; but when to this increase of work is added the boarding and recording the movements of 28,340 native Craft, all wonder at the greater expenditure must cease.

I am much gratified to find that steps are being taken for the erection of light-houses to mark the approaches to Hongkong, for, although the port and its vicinity are nearly entirely free from hidden dangers, it is important that the Masters of the numerous ships frequenting these waters should be enabled, under almost any circumstances of weather, so to distinguish the neighbouring groups of islands as to ensure them a certain means of reaching the Port of Hongkong, no matter whether bound to it or seeking its harbour as a place of refuge.

There is no material change in the Emigration to other Countries.

The records exhibit a large number of Chinese as having returned to their native Country. There were 886 from the Australasian Colonies; 719 from Siam; 3,236 from Manila; 4,259 from the United States of America; 4,065 from Saigon, and 10,482 from the Straits Settlements.

In marked contrast with this, I find that the two vessels which arrived here from Havana during the year, brought but 58 Chinese from that Colony; whilst in 26 vessels measuring 20,566 tons only 68 Chinese were brought from Callao.

Much inconvenience and considerable insecurity arises from the employment of uncertificated Engineers in many of the steamers on this Coast. I should view with great satisfaction an Ordinance extending the present Examination Board at Hongkong to the examining into the qualifications of, and granting Certificates to this class of officers.

7,829 Seamen were legally discharged in this Colony. and 8,096 were shipped during the year. The number of Seamen in the port legally discharged is now very small, there being, on the 24th instant, only twenty. There is now no excuse for the destitution of even a single Seaman in the Colony. The indiscriminate charity which some persons persist in exercising towards destitutes, merely serves to cherish and conserve an intolerable social nuisance.

THE KIOTO EXHIBITION.

(Hiogo News Correspondence.)

On entering, there will be found near the entrance a small Pottery. Three or four women and a couple of men are engaged in moulding, glazing and ornamenting saucers and basins of coarse grey earthenware. There was a single potter's wheel, but the women were fashioning saucers without its aid, and in a way which was novel to me. Taking up a dab of clay, the workwoman flattened it with her fingers into a rude disc; then bending her left arm, which was covered with calico, till her hand rested on her shoulder, she held the flattened piece of clay in her right hand, and striking it several times against her left elbow, while at the same time giving the clay a half-turn, she quickly succeeded in making a rude vessel, half basin hal cup. I suppose that only moderately young women could thus dispense with the wheel, and only a rounded elbow would answer. One of the men brushed on the glaze, and another, armed with a hair pencil, dashed in an odd spray or two in a very rough style. The sides of the building were open, so that every process was to be seen from the outside, and appeared to afford much interest to the native on-lookers. There were a couple of small portable kilns, in which the vessels were to be seen baking.

Crossing a large courtyard we arrived at the entrance of a building resembling a small temple; here we found a crowd busy exchanging their clogs and sandals for Japanese imitations of Chinese slippers, for the temporary use of which they pay a tempo per pair. As was the case last year, plenty of carpenters were still at work; indeed, on expressing my belief that any one of the three buildings of last year contained as much or more than the present Exhibition, one of the officials informed me that there were a great many articles yet to arrive. Now with all due deference to their Honours the Commissioners, I must confess that I think they have make a great mistake in opening the Exhibition of 1873 more than a month earlier than its predecessor. It is evident that they are not ready, and had they postponed it for say six weeks, not only would the Exhibition itself have given more satisfaction, but the woodland scenery which gives so great a charm to the environs of Kioto would have been in all its glory, and the visitor who could have left the city dissatisfied with his excursion would indeed have been hard to please. For my part I shall return at once, treating the present as merely a business visit, and postponing my visit of pleasure till the merry month of May; and I decidedly recommend those of my readers who can choose their own time to follow my example.

However, to return to the Exhibition. The articles were arranged on long tables, or suspended from the walls, in a similar fashion to that of last year. In the first room the most attractive object, to my fancy, was a many-leaved screen, each leaf of which was ornamented with a large panel of black lacquer, profusely, but in the most graceful fashion, festooned with sprays and branches of bamboo, willow, westeria and other trees and flowers, all in mother-of-pearl, the flashing irridescence of which has a very beautiful effect. In another room were some novelties in the shape of pointed diadems and crowns of gold, and one of silver, all decorated with large beads of coral. In strange contrast to these were some of the otesquely ugly miniature head dresses of black gauze work, formerly worn by the high and mighty of the land. A few kotos and biwas of indisputable age, an odd relic or two, a Chinese glass hall lantern of good design, some pretty tortoise-shell fans, and a case of ivory and steel-girdle ornaments, were next arrived at. Amongst the novelities were two oil paintings, both modern. One a cheap German picture, with a good fire-light effect, the subject being a boy reading by the light of a fire, the other, more interesting, being a Japanese scene, a procession crossing a bridge. It is treated in a cold, hard manner, grey in various shades being the predominating colour, the coldness being slightly relieved by the purple and crimson banners carried by some of the figures. A line of telegraph passing over head enables the spectators to fix the date pretty accurately. Near these was a circular slab of mosaic work, probably an Italian production. There were a few specimens of lacquer work, some of which were very fine. The next room, or rather compartment, contained a selection of native-made needles, some combs, copper tea-kettles, &c., and a collection of shells. We now passed into a gallery which ran along three sides of an upstairs room, from which the sliding windows had been removed. The sole protection for the crowd of sightseers, from falling into the courtyard beneath, was a wooden railing, perhaps 18 inches high. If the authorities don't intend to keep a surgeon on the premises they had better put a new rail, at least three feet above the floor level. In this department, the chief novelty was a handsome orrery; there were a few swords, some arrow heads, and a suit or two of armour. but neither in quantity nor quality aught to compare to either Kenninji or Chioin of last year. A half dozen or so rolls of common oil cloth, such as is used for table covers in England, and a lot of fresh fir branches, dovetailed ready to fasten to the stumps of a similar tree, completed this part of the Exhibition. We now descend into the garden, our Japanese fellow-visitors re-assuming their accustomed foot coverings. Passing along the bank of one of those charming lakes for which Kioto deserves to be famed, and through a garden which in a few short weeks promises to be truly lovely. I note some buildings

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similar to that we used for the exhibits yet to arrive. We now enter upon what I afterwards discovered to be the principal building of the Exhibition.

NEW MARRIAGE LAW IN JAPAN.

(Hiogo News.)

It is often said that a man's marriage is the most important event in his life, but like a great many more statements which no doubt contain on the whole a large amount of truth, there are many cases of exception to it. For instance, there are people being hanged every now and again. Circumstances have hitherto prevented us from enjoying the thorough and complete confidence overnight, of any Benedick who was going to be the subject, next morning, of the interesting psychological expirement alluded to; but we should certainly expect to find that he himself, (whose opinion might reasonably be entitled, in such a position, to be treated with some deference), would be under the impression that the ceremony of marriage was *not* the most important one within the probability of human experience. Besides, it ought to be remembered that the laws of different States vary so much from each other, that it is not always easy for a man to know whether he is married or not. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there are at least three different laws, we believe, without counting any which may happen to be in force, for anything we know to the contrary, in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Eddystone lighthouse. How complicated then must the question become when it implicates the subjects or citizens of two different States, the laws, morals, manners and customs of which are widely different!

The Government does not, however, appear to have been daunted by the difficulties of the subject, but has passed a Marriage Law, of which a correspondent has furnished us with a copy. It seems to be simply an Edict of five short clauses, and refers only to marriages between Japanese and foreigners. It would have been as well, perhaps, if the Government had published at the same time, for the guidance of foreigners, some explicit information as to the law or laws relating to purely Japanese marriages, for it seems to us that the great majority of foreign residents know very little about the matter at all. How many of them have ever been present at a native wedding. Funerals we do know something about, for they are conducted with great publicity, but in the present state of manners and morals in this country few foreigners seem able to understand whether a Japanese (man or woman) is married or not, at any particular moment. The Government has contemplated the possibility of its subjects intermarrying with foreigners, but has it prescribed any formal ceremonies which must be observed, or is it prepared with any scheme of public registration of so important an act? Does the Japanese Government require that such marriage shall be celebrated both according to the laws of Japan and of the country of the foreigner concerned, or will either ceremony be considered sufficient? We should like some information on the point. All that the Edict itself states is, that any Japanese subject wishing to marry a person not a Japanese subject must obtain the consent of the Government of Japan; that any foreign woman marrying a Japanese will be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese subject; that any Japanese woman marrying a foreigner without first obtaining the consent of the Government will no longer be regarded as a Japanese subject; that any Japanese willing to receive a foreigner into his family as a son-in-law must first obtain the consent of the Government, and that after the ceremony the foreigner will be looked upon as a Japanese subject; and lastly, that any Japanese woman marrying a foreigner may, by first obtaining the consent of the Government to the union, retain her personal property, but never, under any circumstances, real estate. It is said also that we are to be favored with a Government manifesto anent divorce, but unless it be drawn up with a little more appreciation of the difficulties presented by the subject, from a foreign point of view, we opine the intending author may as well save himself the trouble of drawing it up. To show the apparent haste and plainly imperfect information with which the subject has been approached, let us take only the possible instance of a foreigner wishing to marry into a Japanese family. "After the ceremony he will be looked upon as a naturalised Japanese subject,"—by the Japanese Government, we presume. As a man cannot very well owe allegiance to two different powers at once, he would therefore, in view of such a marriage, have to denationalize himself. Unless the Goverenment does not know what that might involve,—which it ought to know,—it must simply wish to throw obstacles in the way of the marriages for which it is professing to legislate. Besides, it is not always so easy a thing to get rid of one's allegiance. It is often, nay, almost invariably, a work both of time and difficulty. But indeed, this ill-digested attempt at law-making is scarcely fit to be treated seriously;—the possible importance in the future, of the subject with which it professes to deal, constitutes almost its only claim to attention.

Law Reports.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 26th March.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

The Chief Judge and H. B. M. Consul were also on the bench.

R. *v.* T. COLLEDGE, Master of British barque *Kirkland*.

The charge was as follows:—

"You have this day been charged before this Court, for that you did on leaving Sunderland, on the 29th August 1872, bound on a voyage to Shanghai, neglect to carry on board the said vessel a sufficient quantity of sugar calculated to last the said voyage, or that you did neglect to serve out the same to the crew of the said vessel during a part of the said voyage, and for that you did fail during the said voyage to serve out to the said crew medicines, medical stores, and antiscorbutics; in contravention of the 5th paragraph of the 4th section of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1867.

His WORSHIP asked defendant if this was so or not?

DEFENDANT—It is not so.

W. H. TAPP, who appeared on the part of H. B.M.'s Consul in support of the charge, sworn, stated:—I am shipping clerk at H. B. M. Consulate. I produce a letter to H. B. M. Consul signed by six of the crew of the defendant's ship.

GENERAL HOSPITAL
March 18th, 1873.

To H. B. M. Consul.—The treatment we had on board of our ship during the passage out to Shanghai, I think was not right at all and most all the crew been laid up with the Scurvy during the passage and us been short of Provisions; we wish Dear Sir for you to take it into your hands and see into the case for us all.

T. F. B. HANNINGTON,
H. PEARSON,
J. REAH,
D. HOLBURN,
F. BULLEN & M. ANDERSON.

On receipt of that letter, H. B. M.'s Consul directed Dr. Johnston and myself to examine into the matter. We did so and made the following report:—

SHANGHAI, March 28th, 1873.

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with your instructions, we this day held an enquiry on board the British Barque *Kirkland*, Off. No. 26,199, regarding the circumstances which led to an outbreak of scurvy on board that vessel during her voyage from Sunderland to Shanghai, and we are of opinion that the disease originated from the following causes:—The lengthened voyage of nearly seven months, most of which time the crew were on salt provisions, the insufficient supply of sugar, the want of preserved vegetables and meat, the inferior quality of the biscuit, the deficient sanitary arrangement in the houses where the crew were berthed, and the continual exposure of their bedding and clothing to wet, during heavy weather.

On the first appearance of the outbreak of the disease, it appears that instead of doubling the allowance of lime juice, only the usual quantity was served out, and even that could not be drunk, owing shortly after to the supply of sugar being exhausted. In addition to this, it appears that the allowance of salt provisions was stopped and no preserved meat given instead.

Preserved meat was issued to the crew once a week, during the voyage, up to the time the disease first made its appearance, when the supply of *all* meat was stopped by the Master, and the crew were compelled to live on biscuit, flour, tea and coffee, without sugar, notwithstanding the fact that about 400 lbs. of preserved meat was, and is now, in stock.

We found the biscuit very bad and quite unfit for food. The beef, pork, &c., was of good quality.

The medicine chest was amply supplied, but the disinfecting fluids which should have been used were unopened.

There were also about 10 lbs. of preserved compressed vegetables, and 48 lbs. of preserved potatoes, both of which had not been used at all, the latter having, in the meantime, become bad.

We are further of opinion that it was through the gross neglect of the Master Teasdale Colledge that the scurvy assumed such a formidable state; and that the disease might have been arrested by the timely issue of a double allowance of lime juice, and a proper supply of sugar, by a sufficient allowance of the preserved meats, vegetables and stimulants, with which the ship was amply supplied, by due attention to cleanliness throughout the ship, and by the use of the disinfecting fluids.

We have no hesitation in condemning the biscuit and the preserved potatoes, as unfit for use; and we suggest that the houses on deck, in which the crew were quartered, be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, scraped and painted.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obdt. servants,
W. HANDYSIDE TAPP,
JAMES JOHNSTON, M. D.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul, Shanghai.

I would explain to your Worship that doubling the allowance of lime juice is ordered in a Book of instructions issued by the Board of Trade which all ships ought to carry. Previous to making the above report, I was instructed by Mr. Medhurst to inspect the ship, and on my recommendation the men were sent to the hospital. It was then that defendant admitted he had been short of sugar during the latter part of the voyage. There was none on board the ship at the time. I asked the Captain where the sugar was. He and the steward admitted there was none on board; it had failed three weeks before the ship's arrival in port. Under the 5th Sec. of the 4th para. of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1867, the master is bound to carry a sufficient quantity of lime or lemon-juice &c., and according to the scale of medicines and medical stores published by the Board of Trade, I find that the proportion of sugar for ships carrying, like the *Kirkland*, a crew of between 11 and 20, is 28 lbs., besides the amount of sugar the crew are entitled to under the Articles; and the ship was bound, by the 2nd Sec. of para. 4 of the Act, to have these stores on board. The official scale is contained in the book of instructions.

In answer to the Court, DEFENDANT said—I was not aware that I had to carry a surplus stock of sugar. I have the book of instructions Mr. Tapp has referred to. I acknowledge I have not read it. I forgot I had it. It is three years since I bought it. I had, when I left home, 461 lbs. of sugar and 95 lbs. of treacle. That gives 194 days allowance for my crew. I was 195 days to Woosung.

Mr. TAPP remarked that he could not get sugar at Woosung; and the voyage, moreover, lasted 210 days instead of 195.

The Magistrate wished to see the Book of instructions—Defendant had not brought it.

Mr. TAPP said the instructions required vessels on a voyage East of the Cape to carry 12 months supply of medicine and medical stores, and 8 months supply West of the Cape.

The MAGISTRATE then referred to the next charge, that medicines and medical stores (which included sugar and lime juice) had not been served out as required by the Act.

Mr. TAPP said, after the sugar failed, the lime-juice had been served out in bulk, whereas the act required that it should be served out to each individual, and that anyone refusing or neglecting to take it should be entered in the log book. No entry appeared. Moreover, in the absence of sugar, men having scurvy could not swallow it; their gums were too sore.

The Captain admitted the lime and lemon juice had been served out in bulk after the date named—he understood at the men's own

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request, and he understood that they watered it and drank it.

Mr. Tapp said he understood that the Carpenter, who was too ill to call as a witness, had not received any. Then, of the medicines, carbolic acid had not been used at all; the bottle on board was full. Fresh provisions had not been served out sufficiently, although there were 400 lbs. remaining on board, and the supply of tinned vegetables was not even broached. Soup and Bouilli, Boiled Mutton and Essence of meat are among the Medical Stores prescribed in the official list of stores.

Defendant, asked whether he had any question to put to Mr. Tapp, said—I arrived in port on the 11th instant, and told you (Mr. Tapp) I had had a long passage; and that my men were ill. I told you their condition. You said I had better send them to hospital. I said Dr. Barton was attending them on board. You raised no objection at the time; but came down afterwards to inspect the ship. Did the men complain to you and ask to go to hospital?

Mr. Tapp—I asked the men whether they wished to go to hospital. They said they did, and complained to me of want of attendance. I saw their condition; the place they were in was dreadful. They had not been washed for a long time; their beds and bedding were dreadfully foul. They said, in answer to my enquiry, "anything to get out of this."

Henry Pearson—I am an A. B. of the *Kirkland*. The vessel left Sunderland on the 29th August, and arrived here on the 11th March. Sugar was served out with the lime-juice till it was done—about 3 weeks before we arrived. After that, lime-juice was not given to each man as before. There were 6 of us in the forecastle. While the sugar lasted, we used to go aft, and the steward served out sugar and lime juice to each man. Afterwards, the lime juice was sent forward to us in bulk, in quantities of two or three days supply at a time. We couldn't drink it. It was too bitter. Three of the men were sick for two months, and one about a fortnight or three weeks, before we arrived. I and another worked till we arrived, although we were ill. The carpenter, who lived in another cabin with the sailmaker, was also ill for two months. They were ill with scurvy and rheumatism. When we got here, we were all six sent to hospital. Three of us were there for 13 days; the remainder are still there. The sailmaker was also ill, but did not lie up. We did not ask to go to hospital at first, because the Doctor came and said he would send us vegetables which he did not—only a few potatoes and vinegar. We had been in four or five days before we wrote the letter that has been read. We didn't ask to go to hospital, because we were too ill to get out of the forecastle to do so. The Captain did come forward with the Doctor. I believe some of the men did then speak about going to hospital. We told the doctor we wanted to go to hospital. He said we were just as well where we were, with attendance; he would send us vegetables and wine. We said we would rather go to hospital; We got no attendance at all. The Captain came in once with the doctor, with a bottle of wine or brandy, I don't know which [Defendant said it was sherry.] We got, besides, some potatoes sliced up with vinegar, but we couldn't eat them on account of our gums being too sore. We also got meat and vegetables. The Doctor said he would send us some soft bread, but he did not. One of the men had dysentery, and was too ill to leave the house to go to the head. I saw Mr. Tapp on board. It was the next day that the Captain took us to hospital.

Mr. Tapp said he had suggested to the Captain to send them to hospital; but he had refused, saying Dr. Barton was attending them and that he said they would do just as well on board. He (Mr. Tapp) had then seen Mr. Medhurst, who had desired him to inspect the ship and report. He had reported; and Mr. Medhurst had then ordered the men to be sent to hospital. A constable had been sent on board with the order, and the Captain had refused to send them.

Mr. Medhurst added that the Captain had come to him the next day, and refused to send them. To an enquiry—why; did he not think they would be better cared for in hospital? he answered perhaps they might, but he must consult his Doctor. Mr. Medhurst had told him he had better make up his mind to send them to hospital at once, as ordered; if not he himself must send them.

Henry Pearson (examined by Mr. Tapp) continued—Preserved meat was served out twice a week during first part of voyage. After the scurvy broke out, it was served out once a week,—except to four, to whom no meat was given, but a plateful of soup occasionally. Just before we arrived, for about a fortnight, we got a lb. of preserved meat instead of salt meat; the other four men got a plate of soup instead. I don't know whether there was no more meat on board. The steward did not tell us.

[Mr. Tapp said he had found about 70 tins of meat on board in good condition.]

Defendant, asked whether he wished to cross-examine witness, said—From the time you left port to the 5th December, preserved meat was served out to you once a week. From the 5th December to the 29th January you got it twice a week.

Witness—Yes. Those are about the dates.

Defendant continued:—From the 29th January to the 25th February you got it about three times a week.

Witness said—No, we only got it three times a week for a fortnight.

To Mr. Tapp—That is, except the four who got no meat, only soup?

Witness—Yes.

Defendant said they had lime-juice and sugar served out to the 21st February. After that for four days, lime-juice and treacle. He did not know that it was afterwards served out in bulk, or that the men did not drink it.

Witness (Pearson) said they had told the steward they could not drink it.

The Magistrate said, they came aft to get it up to the time of the sugar failing; why had the practice been given up?

Defendant had not thought about it, he knew they were getting the lime juice.

Mr. Tapp pointed out that defendant was bound to see it served out; and to note if they did not take it.

Witness continued:—We had treacle for about two days after the sugar was done. The Carpenter became sick on January 20th.

Defendant said the men had had their usual allowance of preserved meat for about two weeks after they became ill; he had then changed it because he thought it was not good for them.

The Magistrate—What was the 400 lbs. of preserved meat for, then?

Defendant—To give the men in the usual course.

Magistrate—How much did you start with?

Defendant—A hundred and three 6 lb. tins.

Magistrate—And how much of this went into the forecastle? When you stopped salt meat, why did you not go on with fresh meat?

Defendant—They had it once a week.

The Magistrate—And do you think that was sufficient?

Defendant—Had recommended them rice and soup and things easy of digestion.

The Magistrate—And all this time you never consulted your Book of Instructions, although all your men were down with scurvy?

Defendant acknowledged he had not.

Mr. Tapp remarked that he had good tin vegetables on board, which were the best things for scurvy, and had not touched them.

Defendant said he had not neglected the men; he had advised the Carpenter to lie up of his own accord, and had done what he could for his leg.

Mr. Tapp (producing the log) said the Court would remark that no entry had been made in it of scurvy having broken out on board, till after the ship's arrival in port and he had himself spoken about the omission. He now saw the entries had all been made, since.

Defendant, asked whether he had any statement to make, said he had looked after the men as well as he could.

The Magistrate.—That is not the charge against you. The charge is that you neglected precaution to prevent the outbreak of scurvy, and did not use the proper appliances to cure it. Some of the appliances you had and did not use; some you had not, which you ought to have had.

Defendant said he had given the man Anderson (who was ill with dysentery) every attention. He had fed him on rice, sago, soup and things which he thought would be good for him. He had asked Anderson and Bullen to remove aft, but they had preferred to stay forward.

Mr. Tapp said, except in sugar, the ship was well supplied.

The Magistrate said that made it so much the worse—having appliances and not using them.

Defendant said, if there had been omissions, they had not occurred purposely; he had a great deal to do; he had to navigate the ship, and besides to work like the men.

Mr. Tapp—But your Worship will note that this was after the men were down with scurvy.

Henry Pearson recalled (at the request of the Chief Judge.) I was ill on the 8th February. The symptoms were pains in the knees and back.

Sir E. Hornby noticed that he was logged for refusing to draw water, and was then ordered to go aloft and grease the topmast.

Witness said:—I couldn't lean over ship's side to draw water, on account of weakness in my back. I could go aloft. I could only stand at the wheel for a short time. I was very weak, but could work about the deck where I could sit down now and again.

In answer to the Chief Judge, Defendant said he had not had scurvy, nor had those who lived in the cabin with him.

The Magistrate said he must see the Book of Instructions, to see how far Defendant had followed the instructions in it. As he understood the *Kirkland* did not sail till Tuesday next, he would adjourn the case till Friday, for its production.

Shanghai, 28th March, 1873.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

(H. B. M. Consul also on the Bench.)

R. *v.* Colledge (Master of *Kirkland*)

Adjourned from the 26th instant.

The Magistrate asked defendant whether he had anything to say in mitigation of penalty; as he considered the evidence given on Wednesday abundantly proved the charges.

Defendant said he saw that, according to the Act, he had been wrong. What he did, he did with the best intentions towards the men. Any omissions on his part had not been wilful or intentional. Perhaps if he had some one to speak for him in Court, his case might have been put better than he had himself been able to put it.

The Magistrate did not think he had suffered in this respect; the evidence was so clear.

Mr. Tapp, before His Worship proceeded to deliver judgment, applied, on the part of H. M. Consul, that the official log might be impounded. The reason he did so was, that entries of the illness of the men had not been made in accordance with the Act. By Sec. 282, Para 5, the master was bound to enter, or cause to be entered in the log-book, "every case of illness or injury happening to any member of the crew, with the nature thereof and the medical treatment adopted, if any." While Section 281 provides that "every entry in every Official Log-Book shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence and of the entry respecting it; and in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than twenty-four hours after such arrival."

In reply to the Court, Mr. Tapp added that the *Kirkland* was in port more than 48 hours before he had noticed and pointed out the omission to defendant. He applied that the log might be impounded, in order to send it to the Board of Trade.

Order made accordingly.

His Worship then proceeded to deliver judgment as follows:—

I have, since the hearing of the case on Wednesday, had an opportunity of examining the Book of Instructions that the Act under which these proceedings are taken requires every ship to be provided with; and the result of the examination of it is only to confirm the impression I formed of the case at the hearing. I do not think it possible to conceive a case which could show more cruel indifference or criminal carelessness on the part of a master, to the health or wellbeing of his men. I cannot imagine that the defendant desired to bring about the state of things that has been proved to have existed in his ship, but it is

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certain that, had he so desired, he could not have taken more effectual means to bring it about. I cannot listen to his excuse that the omissions were not wilful, for indifference and neglect may assume such proportions that in their results they are not distinguishable from the most deliberate and wilful acts inspired by malicious motives.

To justify this strong language, I have only to refer to the facts proven or admitted in the case, and to read some portions of the book I have alluded to—as showing the means of information the defendant possessed and neglected to use, and the precautions which he could have taken and neglected to take. The book, I should remark, is the captain's own copy, which he admits that he has never even read though it has been in his possession for 3 years. To me it is almost inconceivable that a man in the defendant's position who has a book of this kind supplied him for the express purpose of teaching him how best to keep his men in health, and to restore them to health when they fall ill—at a time moreover when they have none to look to but him—should have let it lie unopened during all that period, and in particular should never have consulted it during any portion of that unfortunate time when only 3 men (and they sick) out of 7 were left to navigate the vessel. How he can reconcile such conduct with the interests of his owner, and of the shippers of cargo in his ship—to say nothing of the higher claims of the health of his men, for which the law holds him in a great degree responsible—is to me utterly incomprehensible.

The passages I refer to especially are—In the chapter headed "Prevention of Disease," and which commences thus—"Many diseases are much more easily prevented than cured. This is a fact that cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the mind of men who have the sole and entire charge of any community of human beings, ashore or afloat," there are found the following passages:—(Pag. 5) Scurvy. "This disease must be *prevented* by constant care in the giving out of lime-juice * * * * All vessels proceeding east of the Cape of Good Hope and west of Cape Horn should be furnished with a supply sufficient for at least twelve months. Make your steward mix it according to the following rule, and serve it out to each man at dinner every day * * * * (p. 6.) You and your owners are responsible that a sufficient quantity is shipped; *you* are responsible that it is mixed properly, and served out regularly day by day. If you do not serve it out, or see it served out, and the men become ill in consequence, you will be liable for the consequence of such illness, and also to a penalty." Nothing can be more precise or explicit than these instructions. Again, on page 51, when scurvy has broken out, the directions are "Double the man's daily allowance of lime-juice, and give him any kind of vegetables, preserved or otherwise, that you have on board, with a liberal allowance of pickles, beer, or wine." And, lastly, on pp. 77-83, the new Act of Parliament, under which these proceedings are instituted, is set out in extenso, with the particular sub-section under which the defendant is charged printed in italics, in order to call special attention to its requirements.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence, as the defendant admits that he has contravened the provisions of the statute, and I have consequently only to consider the penalty that I should impose. The Act prescribes a penalty not exceeding £20 for each default in the matter of insufficient supply of lime or lemon juice sugar, or anti-scorbutics, and a penalty of £5 for each failure to serve out the lime or lemon-juice, and sugar, in the manner directed. The gross penalty is thus a very severe one, for it contemplates fresh penalties for every day when the provisions of the Act are not complied with; and it is right and proper that, for offences of this kind which lead to the most disastrous consequences, severe penalties should be prescribed, and where prescribed, enforced. Under all the circumstances, I feel that I ought not to impose (in respect of all the offences charged in the summons) a less penalty than that of $100 and costs.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1873.
Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.,
R. *v.* THOMAS KELLY and JAMES CAIN, of the *Antenor*,—*Assault*

TAN-SING, cautioned stated,—I am a horse-boy of the "Astor House." On Saturday afternoon I was driving a carriage across the Soochow Bridge, when I met the two defendants. The first one snatched the whip-lash from the whip in my hand and threw it into the creek. I expostulated, and wanted to be paid $2 for it, as my master charged me that amount. He struck me on the nose, while the other held me by the hand.

Kelly fined $4, Cain $1.

R. *v.* PATRICK HENRY,—*Cutting and wounding.*

KWONG-TAH-CHING, cautioned, stated,—I am a barrowman. Defendant hired my barrow yesterday about 4 p.m. at the Soochow Bridge to take him to the "Sailors' Home." I took him as far as the Hongkew Wharf, when he got up, and appearing to be going away, I asked him for my money. He gave me a cut with a knife, that he had in his hand, over the right eye. It was only one cut, but it bled very much. I have had it dressed by a native doctor.

By Accused,—I can't say whether the knife was open or not. It was open. I didn't see it till I got the blow. You didn't pay me 30 cash.

Prisoner pleaded that he had struck the prosecutor with his hand—not with a knife—because he provoked him. There were some foreigners present whom he could call to prove that there was no knife used.

Remanded.

1st April.

GEORGE BAILEY, sworn stated,—I am the constable of the "Sailors' Home." On Sunday afternoon I saw prisoner get off a wheelbarrow, and the man hold out his hand for money. The prisoner ran off, the barrowman and some Chinese followed him. I went round another way, and when I saw them again, I noticed that the barrowman was bleeding very much at the eye. He pointed the prisoner out as the man who had done it.

JAMES HILL, sworn stated,—I was a steward on board the *Daybreak*. I saw the prisoner strike the Chinaman in the eye, but with his fist. I saw no knife. The wound bled profusely.

Two months' hard labour.

Clippings.

We learn that the name of str. *Daybreak* has been changed to the *Yung Ching*, she leaves to-day on her first trip to Tientsin.

We hear that Mr. Cuthbertson, who was formerly manager, in Shanghai, of the Central Bank, has been appointed to the management of a bank in Adelaide.

The British str. *Dragon* left Foochow March 29th at 5,30 a.m. and arrived at Shanghai at 11 a.m. on the 31st. Saw sunken junk's mast off Gutzlaff as previously reported.

At the funeral of His Majesty Kamehameha, the Revd. Mr. Whipple acted as Chaplain. The Masonic craft assembled in goodly number, and the masonic apron and past master's jewel of His Majesty were deposited on the coffin.—*Hawaiian Gazette.*

The *Friend of India* of the 20th February says:—Mr. T. T. Cooper left for England in the Golconda. He intends to return to India in October, and make one more attempt at opening up communications between Burma and Western China.

We observe that railings have been erected on the side of the Soochow Creek bank, opposite to the Honan, Kiangsi and Szechuen roads, with the object of preventing similar accidents to that which so unfortunately happened last month.

—Dr. Livingstone's observations have arrived at the Cape, and are now in the hands of Sir Thomas Maclear. They are very voluminous and it will take three or four months to reduce them. They were not entrusted to Mr. Stanley, but were sent down afterwards by the same opportunity that took the letters of July 2nd to England.—*Friend of India.*

The *Englishman* gives the following results of a recent census of the suburbs of Calcutta. This is the first regular census that has taken place in the suburbs, and the information obtained cannot, therefore, be compared with previous periods. The suburbs contain an area of 23.37 square miles, with 43,061 houses of all sorts. The enumeration shows a permanent and floating population of 257,149 persons, of whom 151,011 are males and 106,138 females.

The British barque *Sea Mew*, which left this port on the 31st with a general cargo, had got as far as the Lightship when smoke was observed issuing from the hatches; on examination, it was found that there was fire in the hold,—from what cause we have not as yet ascertained. At all events the vessel put back, and anchored alongside the Russian Frigate lying at Woosung, which rendered every assistance and had the fire extinguished. No damage has been done to the vessel, and she will again proceed on her voyage.—*Courier.*

The revenues of Bengal have risen from £10,832,761 in 1856-57, to £16,281,742 in 1870-71. The expenditure has increased during the same period from £3,614,794 to £5,383,125. One of the most interesting facts underlying these figures is that the land revenue has increased by no less than £254,266, of which £108,812 was in permanently settled tracts. But for the famine in Orissa, which put off the re-settlements of that province for 30 years, the growth of the land revenue would have been still more satisfactory. Government has realised £10,162 by redemption of revenue of petty estates to the extent of about £1,000; £1,260,104 by the sale of the proprietary right in Government estates; £94,418 by the sale of waste lands; and £31,920 by the commutation of the tax on waste lands.—*Bombay Gazette.*

The following translations of "Reform" proclamations are taken from the *Japan Gazette.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Priests of the Buddhist persuasion are now permitted to marry and eat meats, and privilege has been granted also to them to allow their hair to grow, instead of shaving their heads, so also shall the Nuns, belonging to this religion have the same privileges extended to them.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas it has been an ancient custom and a privilege given to people to personally revenge the crime of murder committed upon a relative, such privilege shall no longer exist. In olden times when murder was committed the son or brother or other nearest relative was allowed to obtain revenge by personally killing the murderer when captured; but the Government now considers this custom a bad one and therefore orders when crimes of this nature may take place, the murderer shall be arrested and placed in gaol and duly tried according to law. The relatives lodging their statements and complaints at the Judicial court.

By the arrival of the captain and the crew of the brig *Wanja*, information is received of the total loss of that vessel near the entrance of the Torii river, on the 3rd instant. The *Wanja* left Hakodate on February 27th, loaded with ice for Yokohama; and after getting out clear of the strait of Tsugaru, began to make water. Worse weather coming on, the leak began to increase, and the captain would have put in to port on the Nambu coast; but the wind prevented him from doing so. After getting down to Cape Inaboye, the vessel was making as much as 18 inches per hour; the crew being nearly exhausted and a heavy cross sea running, it was thought advisable to run in under the cape, where she was beached to save life; the crew all managing to get on shore, just as they stood. The vessel very soon after went to pieces. All that washed on shore from the wreck was taken possession of by the local officials, but there was very little saved. One of the Japanese sailors having attempted to swim off to the wreck to try and recover some of his clothes, was unfortunately lost, either by drowning or being struck by some spars that were washing about.—*Japan Gazette.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2ND, 1873.

THE M. M. steamer *Tigre*, with the London mail of 15th February, arrived here this afternoon.

A telegram of 28th ultimo, from London, quotes Mid. Orleans Cotton 9⅝d. per lb.; 8¼-lb. Grey Shirtings firm, unchanged; Iron, £15, 10s.; and Lead, £23 per ton.

PIECE GOODS.—The latest news from the Outports cannot be characterised as hopeful. From HANKOW, a correspondent writes "with "continued unfavourable advices to hand of your goods market, ours has not shown any improvement, and prices are again lower. "8¼-lb. *Shirtings* have been very sparingly dealt in, while of 7-lbs. the sales do not exceed 500 pieces since last steamer left. "*T-Cloths*, 7-lbs., of the medium and lower counts are in some enquiry at low rates, and Woollens shew a very quiet market;" and at TIENTSIN—although no actual decline in the value of any one article, exceping *Drills* and *Jeans*, could be quoted, there was very little doing, and an early drop in prices was anticipated. *Best 7-lb. T-Cloths* alone, by last accounts, commanded full rates, and the chief trade want from Chinkiang being for the same fabric, dealers have shown some eagerness to secure suitable parcels here, but they will not pay the prices asked, and offer 2 *a* 3 candareens per piece lower than holders seem disposed to accept. Collie's *Chop dollar* cloth has been resold by natives at Tls. 1.58½ per piece, but Importers demand Tls. 1.60 and upwards for it, while for the *Palm tree* chop, noticed in one of my recent reports, Tls 1.70 is freely offered. 8-lbs. T-Cloths of good to finest quality have also been frequently enquired for, but neither have they been obtainable at current offers. In the commoner descriptions of both weights scarcely any business, beyond Auction Sales, has taken place. A few English *Drills*, *Jeans* and *Sheetings* have been settled at very low rates during the week, and the market for each of these closes quietly with indications of a further decline. The value of 7-lbs. Grey Shirtings has touched Tls. 1.65 per piece, at which figure some 8,000 *a* 10,000 pieces were placed immediately after last mail left. Within the last day or two, however, a better feeling has prevailed, and there are no longer any goods to be had at the lowest point. Yesterday, Tls. 1.68 was paid for a small lot of fair, ordinary chop. In 8¼-lbs. the business reported has been confined principally to re-sales of cloth bought sometime ago on speculation. Importers have been able to do very little by way of sales, but, as a rule—they have refused to close with Tls. 1.89 *a* 1.91, which has been the current quotation for passable common chops. A very fair enquiry has been experienced throughout, and at the close, the tone of the market is confident, and prices seem hardening. Sales and re-sales since 26th instant are estimated at 70,000 pieces. Collie's Lion chop to-day is worth Tls. 1.92 *a* 1.93 in the native market. Of heavy Shirtings, few have been sold, and to-day's quotations for them are to a great extent nominal. Some 10-lbs. *Mildewed* have been disposed of at Tls. 2.25, and 9 *a* 9¾-lbs., have found buyers to a small extent at Tls. 2.35 *a* Tls. 40 per piece. Sales of 72 Reed *White Shirtings* at Tls. 2.73 *a* 2.80 are noted, and of the lower Reeds at last week's quotations, but although the Northern accounts of this textile are not unfavorable, the demand has been trifling and the settlements small. *Chintzes* and *Turkey Red Shirtings* have continued in fair request and have commanded full rates. Nearly 600 pieces of best chop 22 in. *black Velvets* are reported settled at Tls. 0.2.0 per yard, and blue *Denims* have been settled at 5½ cands. per yard. *Cotton Lastings* have realised Tls. 4.65 per piece; *White* and *Dyed Brocades* Tls. 3.25 *a* 3.00, and *White Spots* Tls. 2.15 per piece. Altogether, however, the business in Fancy Cottons has been trifling both in nature and extent. *Woollens* call for very little comment on the present occasion. *Spanish Stripes*, owing principally to the late heavy importations have declined, and are now difficult to place at the reduced quotation of Tls. 0.64 *a* 0.65 per yard for C. P. H. Scarlet. *Camlets* are also easier in value, and have not attracted much notice since the date of my last report, but importers generally have not pressed sales, and doubtless when the native holders are sold out, the market for Camlets will improve. Of *Lastings* one or two small sales at Tls. 11 *a* 12.20 have been reported. For assorted *Long Ells* the dealers have been offering lower rates with no result, so far. *Scarlet Long Ells* are unsaleable at our reduced quotations, which are nominal. In the other kinds of Woollens, there has been no business reported.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece .....Tls.	15.6.0	16.5.0	15.8.0	16.5.0	18.8.0	...	13.5.0	16.5.0	16.6.0	...
Long Ells, per piece ..... ,,	6.2.5	6.4.0	5.4.0	6.1.0	5.0.0	...	...	5.5.0	5.7.0	6.5.0
Spanish Stripes, per yard ..... ,,	0.6.5	0.6.2	0.6.9	0 6.6	0.6.3	0.6.5	0.6.5	0.5.0	0.6.0	0.5.5

	Grey Shirtings.	T.-Cloths.	White Shirtings.	Drills.	Jeans.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, last night. *Pcs.*	1,352,000	1,580 800	143,600	363,400	122,200	53,400	20,200	8,500	4,200	4,900	9,200	3,300	82,400
Against 31/3/72 ,,	2,596,680	1,039,600	233,500	145,500	49,100	56,200	13,000	11,200	9,200	4,800	22,500	6,740	105,600

Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Velveteens.	Handkerchiefs. doz.	Muslins.	Dimities.	Spanish Stripes.	M & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Lastings—Crape.	Lustres. Plain	Lustres. Figured	Lustres. Crape
24,200	14,400	2,700	152,400	37,800	9,300	14,900	19,600	20,000	61,300	12,600	7,800	20,700	88,800	8,500
39,400	2,800	25,000	105,700	...	16,700	18,500	27,700	26,400	108,700	16,200	15,400	..... All told, 124,500		

Last night's Stocks are exclusive of sundry re-exports.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs. ₩ pc.	1.6.6 to	1.7.2
8¼ @ 8½ lbs. ..... ,,	1.9.0 ,,	1.9.7
9 *a* 9¼-lbs. ..... ,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.4.0
9 10/12 *a* 10-lbs. ..... ,,	2.4.5 ,,	2.6.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed ₩ pc.	1.8.5 ,,	1.9.5
60 reed ..... ,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.1.5
64 ,, ... ,,	2.0.7 ,,	2.2.0
64 ,, Best..... ,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.3.0
68 @ 72 reed..... ..... ,,	2.4.0 ,,	2.7.2
DRILLS, Am., 40 yds. 30 in. 15-lb.	No price.	
English, ,, ... ,,	2.7.5 ,,	2.8.8
Dutch, ,, 13 *a* 14½-lbs.	2.6.5 ,,	2.8.0
JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8¼ *a* 9¼lb.	2.2.0 ,,	2.3.0
English ,, ,, 8 *a* 8¼lbs.	2.0.0 ,,	2.1.0
American ,, ,, ,,	None.	
SHEETINGS—		
Amer., 40yds. 36 *a* 28 in. 15-lbs.	3.7.0 ,,	3.9.0
Eng., ,, ,, 14½ *a* 16lbs.	2.7.5 ,,	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—		
6-lbs. 24yds. 32 in. Ord...p. pc.	1.1.0 ,,	1.1.6
7-lbs., do. } do. ... ,,	1.2.8 ,,	1.3.6
6-lbs. Mex. } nominal ... ,,	1.3.0 ,,	1.4.0
7-lbs. ,, } nominal ... ,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.6.5
8 to 8¼-lbs. } nominal ... ,,	1.7.0 ,,	1.8.5
Better kinds and XX	1.9.0 ,,	2.1.6
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. ₩ dz.	0.4.5 ,,	0.5.7½
Brown... ,,	0.5.0 ,,	0.5.1
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White ₩ pc.	2.0.8 ,,	2.1.5
Dyed. ,, pc.	2.5.5 ,,	2.6.5
BROCADES—White, 40yds. ₩ pc.	2.1.5 ,,	2.2.5
Dyed..... ,,	2.7.0 ,,	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.... ,,	4.4.0 ,,	4.9.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS..... ,,	2.3.5 ,,	2.5.5
CHINTZ—Assorted..... ₩ pc.	1.3.6 ,,	1.6.5
Blue and Brown.. ,,	1.3.5 ,,	1.5.5
Scarlet..... ,,	1.4.5 ,,	1.6.0
TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 2¾ *a* 3lbs. ,,	2.1.0 ,,	2.2.0
Do. Best ..... ,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.6.0
VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ... ₩ yd.	0.1.8 ,,	0.2.0
VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in. ,,	0.1.4 ,,	0.1.5½
26 in. ,,	0.1.9 ,,	0.2.3
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...₩ pc.	1.2.0 ,,	1.5.7
41 in. ... ,,	1.6.0 ,,	1.9.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ... ,,	0.7.5 ,,	0.8.5
CAMLETS, English, S S..... ,,	15.5.0 ,,	16.2.5
G G..... ,,	16.2.5 ,,	.....
S S G... ,,	16.1.0 ,,	.....
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ,,	0.7.5 ,,	1.6.5
SPANISH STRIPES nom. ₩ yd.	0.6.4 ,,	0.6.8
,, T. T.-B ..... ,,	..... ,,	0.6.8
LONG ELLS—		
Scarlet, 24 yrd. H H } Nominal. ₩ pc.	6.3.5 ,,	.....
,, C P H..... } Nominal. ,,	6.2.5 ,,	.....
Assorted, H H ..... } Nominal. ,,	5.8.0 ,,	5.9.0
,, C P H ..... } Nominal. ,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.1.0
,, G G ..... } Nominal. ,,	6.1.5 ,,	.....
LASTINGS, 30 yds ..... ,,	10.0.0 ,,	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds... ,,	5.2.0 ,,	9.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES ..... ,,	3.8.0 ,,	4.2.5
ORLEANS—Figured, 30 yds. ₩ pc.	3.5.0 ,,	4.0.0
Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.	3.6.0 ,,	4.4.0

METALS.—*Copper.*—In the absence of supplies of *Slab* and *Rod*, nothing has been done in these since the date of last report, but *Ore* has changed hands in small lots at Tls. 16.00 *a* 16.25 per picul. Refined is nominally worth Tls. 19 *a* 20 per picul, but we do not alter last quotations, as, probably, if any were arriving, the price would immediately decline. *Lead.*—A small business is reported at Tls. 5.20 *a* 5.22½ per picul, cash, for L. B., but the market is quiet and closes weak at that figure. Tls. 5.75 *a* 5.85 per picul is the last received Hankow quotation, with, however, only a trifling trade enquiry. *Tin.*—There is no change, and no business to report in this article. *Nail Rod Iron.*—During the week there has been no sale reported from first hands, while resales of speculators have been moderate. The market is quiet, but closes firm at quotations, which are unaltered. In Bar and Round Iron nothing has been done and both are nominal.

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STRAITS' PRODUCE and **SUGAR.**—Two or three more small failures in the Southern Suburbs have not tended to restore confidence, and only those articles which are nearly out of stock, such as *Sandal Wood*, can be quoted otherwise than nominal to-day. Of Sandal Wood there are only 1,000 piculs here so far as we can find out, and the holder firmly refuses to sell at less than Tls. 4 per picul free of all brokerage, &c.

QUOTATIONS.—DUTY PAID

		Tls. m. c.			Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	per Pcl.	86.0.0 *a*	COTTON—Common	per Pcl.	9.8.0 *a* 10.2.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10 no demand	per Box.	7.5.0 noml.	,, Best	,,	10 6.0 *a* 11.0.0
Small ,,	,,	....	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1	,,	6.6.5 *a* 6.9.0
IRON WIRE—No. 17 ... } nominal	per Pcl.	7.0.0 *a*	,, 2	,,	5.8.0 *a* 6.2.0
18 ... } no demand.	,,	7.5.0 *a*	,, 3	,,	5.2.0 *a* 5.6.0
19/23 }	,,	8.0.0 *a*	Canton, ... ,, 1	,,	5.6.0 *a* 5.8.0
STRAITS TINS—Fong Hing— nom....	,,	30.5.0 *a* 30.8.0	,, 2	,,	5.0.0 *a* 5.2.0
Fok Chok ..... ,, ...	,,	29.5.0 *a* 30.0.0	,, 3	,,	4.7.0 *a* 4.8.0
Common Chops ,, ...	,,	12.5.0 *a* 16.0.0	Brown.....Swatow, Best	,,	3.0.0 *a* 3.1.0
STEEL	per Tub	3.5.0 *a* 3.6.5	Common ...	,,	2.6.0 *a* 2.7.0
Bamboo	,,	3.7.0 *a* 4.2.0	,, ...Canton,	,,	3.0.0 *a* 3.2.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger.....nominal...	per Pcl.	18.8.0 *a* 19.0.0	,, ... ,, Common	,,	2.6.0 *a* 2.7.0
Slab, best ,, ...	,,	18.5.0 *a* 18.8.0	PEPPER—Black	,,	10.5.0 *a* 10.7.0
Ore ..... ,, ...	,,	16.5.0 *a*	White	,,	19.0.0 *a* 20.0.0
HOOP IRON	,,	3.8.0 *a* 4.0.0	RATTANS—Common	,,	2.4.0 *a* 2.9.0
PIG IRON	per Ton	29.0.0 *a* 30.0.0	Good to fine	,,	3.4.0 *a* 3.6.0
NAILROD IRON—			Best	,,	4.2.0 *a* 4.5.0
Dawes' Best	per Pcl.	3.8.5 *a* 3.9.5	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul ...	,,	3.0.0 *a* 3.2.0
Belgian	,,	3.3.0 *a* 3.4.0	5 ,, ,, ...	,,	2.5.0 *a* .....
M. M. Crown	,,	3.6.0 *a* 3.7.0	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	,,	4.0.0 *a* .....
Bar—Dawes	,,	nominal.	Timor	,,	9.0.0 *a* 10.0.0
Round—(Nominal)	,,	do.	Malabar	,,	15.5.0 *a* 17.5.0
LEAD—L B ..... nom.	,,	5.2.2½*a* 5.2.5	MANGROVE BARK	,,	0.6.0 *a* 1.3.0
Common Brand ,,	,,	5.2.0 *a*	FLINT STONES, new	,,	0.6.0 *a* .....

COALS.—The demand has, for the time, been checked by the increased rates demanded, and quotations are, for the most part, quite nominal—say, for Cardiff, Tls. 12.50; English, Tls. 11.50; American, Tls. 10.50; Sydney, Tls. 11 *a* 11.50; Newcastle, Tls. 11.50; Japan, Tls. 6.50; Formosa, Tls. 6.50.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues in an unsatisfactory state. Rates for Coal ports and back are a trifle firmer. Coastwise there is no change to report.

COTTON.—Quotations are unchanged. The settlements have not been heavy, but the hongs at present refuse to lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—Transactions in Bank paper on London have continued to be effected at 5s. 10¾d. *a* 5s. 11d., but the demand is limited. There has been but a small amount of mercantile bills on the market, and holders have had no difficulty in selling at 5s. 11¼d. *a* 5s. 11d. to private buyers, and at 5s. 11⅜ *a* 5s. 11½d. to Banks. On India, rates have receded to Rs. 304 *a* 303½, but I have heard of no business of any importance. On Hongkong, quotations are steady at 25 for Bank drafts on demand, and 25½ for private bills, 15 days' sight.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight .....5s. 9½d. *a* 5s. 9¾d. ₩ Tl.
,, ,, at 6 month's sight ...5s. 10¾d. *a* 5s. 11d. ,,
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....5s. 11¼d. ,,
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight...5s. 11⅜d. ,,
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight .....Fcs. 7.50 noml. ,,
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... } Fcs. 7.70 ,, ,,
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight }
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom.....Rs. 304 *a* 303½ ₩ 100 Taels
ON BOMBAY.— ,, ,, ,, ...Rs. 304 *a* 303½ ,, ,,
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 25 per cent discount.
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 25½ per cent discount.
INTEREST.—8 per cent per annum on first-class securities.

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.6 Tls. per 100 Dollars.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—79.6 ,, ,, ,, ,,
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 16.60 Taels, Shanghai Currency, per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.
HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Haikwan weight.
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Taels Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels Canton weight (nominal).
BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17⅓ Betterness, Tls. 111.22 Shanghai Currency per 100 Taels, Canton weight.
COPPER CASH.—1,620 per Tael.

OPIUM.—Malwa.—At the early part of the week, very trifling sales were made at Tls. 455 with more reduction in weight; the steamer *Yangtsze* having taken 230 chests to Ningpo and the market there being low, coupled with discouraging news from the River Ports, the price dropped to Tls. 440, at which rate there are many sellers.

Patna.—*New*—During the week, very small business was transacted, price—from Tls. 455 *a* 450. *Old*—Few sales were made at Tls. 468.

Benares.—*New*—In no demand—Tls. 415 nominal. *Old*—Large sales were made at Tls. 438 *a* 440.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—No transactions and nominal. *Green.*—A few settlements have been made at about previous rates, and the market has been nearly cleared of country kinds. There will probably be a few further parcels of Shanghai-packed tea placed on the market, but arrivals of other kinds will be insignificant.

Settlements and Re-shipments—

Moyune, Fychow	864 ½-chts.,	at Tls. 26¼
Ping Suey	570 ,,	,, 30 *a* 42
Shanghai packed	... ,,	,,
Total	1,434 ½-chts.	
Stock of all kinds	556 ½-chts.	

The Export to Great Britain to date, including lost Cargoes, is—

	1872-1873.		1871-1872.
Black	65,292,030 lbs.	against	72,576,903 lbs.
Green	11,057,521 ,,	,,	8,246,829 ,,
Total	76,349,551 ,,	,,	80,823,732 ,,

SILK.—Very little doing. The season may be considered nearly closed.

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

April 3, 1873.

Arrivals—(Not given above.)—April 2nd, *Tigre*, with French mail; *Atalanta*, from Hamburg; *Patroclus* (signalled), from Liverpool.

Departures—(Not given above.)—*Antenor*, this P.M.

Silk.—The *Antenor*, leaving this afternoon, takes 125 bales, and the mail steamer about 80 bales.

Exchange.—No change on remarks above. On London, Bank Bills, at sight, 5s. 9½d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 10¾d. *a* 5s. 11d.; Credits, 6 months' sight, 5s. 11¼d. *a* 5s. 11½d.; Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight, 5s. 11½d. On Paris, Bank, 6 months' sight, Frs. 7.55; Private, Frs. 7.67½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 303; Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 303. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 24¾ per cent. discount; Private, 15 days' sight, 25¼. Mexican dollars—Sh. Tls. 76.50 per 100. Carolus dollars—Sh. Tls. 79.35 per 100. Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 166. Bar Silver, Tls. 111.20. Copper cash, 1,610 per tael.

Shares.—There has been a large business, and the operations nearly all in favour of the *bears*. The quotations in speculative stocks are generally lower, and in some seriously so. S. S. N. Co.'s, which were at this time last year quoted at Tls. 60 prem., are to-day Tls. 12 prem. for cash, and Tls. 14 prem. for June 30th. For some reason, this Company has reduced its freights to half late rates, which, as none of the opposition Company's steamers have yet arrived, seems premature, and to many Shareholders an unjustifiable depreciation of their stock. Bank shares are weak. The Union Steam Company have rescinded the resolution to wind up the Company, and passed one, empowering the Directors to transfer the business of the Company to the Coast, and to purchase suitable vessels for that trade. The shares of the Gas Companies remain firm. Quotations rule—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks, $125 paid, 51 % prem. S. S. N. Co., Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 12 prem. cash. U. S. N. Co., Tls. 100 paid, 6 discount for cash. North-China Steamer Co., Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 43½ discount for cash. Shanghai Gas Co., Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 45 prem. French Gas Co., Tls. 50 paid, Tls. 12 prem. Yangtsze Insurance Co., Tls. 500 paid, Tls. 285 prem. China & Japan Marine Insurance Co., Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 19 prem. for cash. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., $200 paid, $300 prem. ex dividend cash. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 45 prem. for cash.

There are 15 merchant steamers and 7 sailing vessels in harbour. Against at same time, last year, 23 steamers and 15 sailing vessels.

Weather.—The weather has been fine for the past seven days; the last three have been quite warm—the maximum of the thermometer having been over 70. The average during the past seven days has been—maximum, 64; minimum, 44. Against last year—maximum, 51; minimum, 41.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June 1872 to 31st March, 1873.

Adamson, Bell & Co.	1,520
Balfour, Butler & Co.	857
Barnet & Co.	455
Birt & Co.	13
Birley, Worthington & Co.	450
Blain & Co.	60
Bower, Hanbury & Co.	3,159
Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	584
Bovet Brothers & Co.	537
Bull, Purdon & Co.	287
Butterfield & Swire	1,696
Chapman, King & Co.	80
Coutts & Co.	169
Dent & Co.	172
Dickinson & Co.	50
Essex & Co.	1,485
Findlay, Wade & Co.	198
Fogg & Co.	242
Gamwell, F. R.	35
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	683
Gilman & Co.	509
Heard, Augustine, & Co.	424
Helbling, J. C., & Co.	299
Hogg, Brothers	70
Holliday, Wise & Co.	30
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	1,048
Jarvie, John, & Co.	1,343
Lacroix, Cousins & Co.	2,636
Lindsay & Head	48
Maertens, A. H.	955
Morris, Lewis & Co.	67
Nachtrieb, A., & Co.	971
Overbeck & Co.	41
Pila & Co	1,243
Pubaney, E.	25
Pustau, Wm. & Co.	48
Reiss & Co.	2,585
Russell & Co.	1,228
Sassoon, E. D. & Co.	38
Sassoon, David, Sons & Co.	2,069
Scheibler, Matthaei & Co.	770
Shaw, Brothers & Co.	500
Siemsson & Co.	503
Skeggs, C. J., & Co.	47
Textor & Co.	3,373
Telge, Nolting & Co.	188
Thorne Brothers & Co.	427
Turner & Co.	84
Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	310
Westall, Brand & Co.	641
Wright, Burkill & Co.	1,021
Sundries	18,272
	54,545

SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'hai Banking Corpn.	$ 125	12 p. c.	51 % ex 75
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls. 100	12 p. c.	Tls. 114/115 cash 115/116 June
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	12 p. c.	94
North-China Steamer Compy.	100		56
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 15		Tls. 25 Nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	4 p. c.	208
Pootung Dock Co.	,, 100	10 p.c.	100
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 145
French Gas Co.	50	11 p. c.	62
H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limtd).	£ 10	10 p. c.	$65 nominal
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	$1,000	250 p. sh	$ 2100
N.-China Ins. Co.	Tl. 300	Trienn'l	470
Union Ins. Society of Canton	$1,000	Do.	2100 Nominal.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 p. c.	785
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	12 p. c.	119
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	$ 200	12 p. c.	230 ex 74½
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	12 p.c. & $21.28bs	500 ,,
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	123 ,,
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	130 ,,
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Compy.	Tl. 850	12 p. c.	600
S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	12 p. c.	145
S'hai and Pootung Foundry Co.	100	1st year	100
Soochow Creek Bridge Co.	100	....	.. ..
S'hai Racket Club.	120	5 p. c.	.. ..
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	12 p. c.	.. ..
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate			75¼

J. P. BISSET & Co.,

Sharebrokers.

The Great Remedies for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved. Sold in bottles by all Chemists and Storekeepers, and by Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond Street, London.

Note.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.
—(2)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet triep Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufacturde by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Milsl Brick, Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, 3.50;—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by George Street,

30 Cornhill.

LONDON *(E.C.)*

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J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY & FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL,

The only Silver Medal for English Perfumery, Paris 1867. "Cordova Exhibition, 1872. Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.—Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."

PRIZE MEDAL,

Established 1799.

LONDON 1862. PARIS 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose. Atkinsons' Frangipane and other Perfumes

Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.
Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powders.
Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.
Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.
Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

Price List on application.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., are now manufactured in bond, and greatly increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods are LARGELY COUNTERFEITED, orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

16my-73 35 May 18th, 1872.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

PRONOUNCE Is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION.

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTRIFICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fail to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 Hatton garden, London.

5jy 73 July 6th, 1872. 43

Health for a Shilling,

BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloways' Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to all,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not", answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowed Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt in into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. tf 41

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Shanghai—Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

,, Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co.

19se 17

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 26	Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	Mar 25	General	Russell and Co
... 26	Lady Louisa	Br bq	542	Scott	Nagasaki	... 23	Coals	Wheelock and Co
... 26	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Johnson	Hankow and Ports	... 23	General	Russell and Co
... 26	Honan	Am str	339	Heath	Hankow and Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Cosoib	Rus. g.-b.						
... 27	Morse	Rus. g.-b.						
... 27	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Andrews	Hankow and Ports	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Aden	Chi str	507	Conner	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Moyune	Am str	709	Friend	Hankow and Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 29	New York	Am str	1373	Furber	N'saki, Hiogo, &c	... 27	do	Geo. F. Bowman
... 29	Hanyang	Br str	275	Bergman	Hankow and Ports	... 26	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 29	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	... 26	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Kwang Tung	Br str	496	Pitman	Hankow & Ports	... —		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Harmon	Br bq	315	Fox	Foochow	... 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 31	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	... 29	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 31	Fusiyama	Am str	1113	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Kiushu	Am str	685	Deville	Tientsin	... 25	do	Olyphant and Co
... 31	Rio-Jho-Kan	Jap corv		Foo-ko-shi-ma	Nagasaki	... 28		
... 31	Tskubah-Kan	Jap corv			Nagasaki	... 28		
Arpil 1	Hangchow	Am str	955	Lloyd	Hankow & Ports	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 1	Yangtsze	Br str	782	Comer	Hongkong & Canton	... —	do	Siemssen and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Mar 26	Tunsin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow and Ports	General	Olyphant and Co
... 26	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	London	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 26	Hongkong	Br str	1221	Symington	Hiogo	Original and General	Siemssen and Co
... 26	Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Golden Age	Am str	1158	Coy	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	Geo. F. Bowman
... 27	Acantha	Br str	652	Young	H'kong & Canton	do	Olyphant and Co
... 28	Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Avoca	Br str	1006	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk and General	P. and O. Co
... 28	Chusan	Am str	84	Morse	Ningpo	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Honan	Am str	339	Heath	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Gordon Castle	Br str	1280	Holmes	Foochow	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 29	Yung Ching	Chi str	661	Gibbon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Yuentzefei	Br str	315	Harvey	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 30	Hupeh	Am str	1079	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Aden	Chi str	507	Conner	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Cadiz	Am str	386	Lowell	Swatow	do	Olyphant and Co
... 31	Chusan	Am str	847	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Sea Mew	Br bq	465	Williams	Hongkong	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
April 1	Han-Yang	Br str	275	Bergman	Hankow	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 1	Kwangtung	Br str	496	Pitman	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 2	Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 2	Chihli	Am str	763	Hawes	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	Tonnage.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
Wusung	Bogatyr	2200	Shaffroff	H.I.M.R.S.	10			Mar 18	Nagasaki
3 c	Cadmus	1466	W. H. Whyte	H.M. corv.	17	400	220	Mar 12	Cruise
3 s	Cosoib			Rus. g.-b.				Mar 26	
2 s	Couleuvre	500	Pougin de Maisoneuve	Fr. g-b.	3	100	30	Sep 15	Chefoo
B N Y	Dove (paid off)	120		H.M.g-b.				Jan 23	Ningpo
3 p	Morge			Rus. g.-b.				Mar 27	
2 c	Rio-Jho-Kan		Foo-ko-shi-ma	Jap corv	10		300	Mar 31	Nagasaki
3 c	Tskubah-Kan			Jap corv				Mar 31	Nagasaki
Wusung	Vitiaz	2250	Nazimoff	H.I.M.R.S.				Mar 15	Hongkong

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1872.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Pekoe.	Total Black.	Japan.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			382,531.45	1,507.06	131.36	384,169.87	5,124.27	..	29,443.25	6,049.12	678.71	6,972.97	34,544.52	82,452.85
Ajax	Mar. 25	London	11.55	..	..	11.55	..	..	356.05	53.12	..	60.55	508.77	978.49
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	382,543.00	1,507.06	131.36	384,181.42	5,124.27	..	29,799.30	6,102.24	678.71	7,033.52	35,053.29	83,431.34

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Leaf.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			8,991.28	7.76	731.80	9,730.84	5,521.14	82,788.16	9,128.35	78.04	3,027.35	22,266.75	42,793.07	166,502.86
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	8,991.28	7.76	731.80	9,730.84	5,521.14	82,788.16	9,128.35	78.04	3,027.35	22,266.75	42,793.07	166,502.86

TO HONGKONG, COAST PORTS, &c.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green
Total as per last Report			27,154.98	..	80,774.75	107,931.53	75.06	86.98	5,636.33	333.87	..	16.63	396.84	6,545.71
Avoca	Mar. 27	Bombay and Calcutta	2.97	..	..	2.97	..	..	176.94	..	..	..	..	176.94
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	27,157.95	..	80,774.75	107,934.50	75.06	86.98	5,814.27	333.87	..	16.63	396.84	6,722.65

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SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles and Continent.	To America.	To Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.,	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	36,991	11,551	3,634	1,885	54,061	310	54,371
Subsequent Shipments	415	15	51	64	545	..	545
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	37,406	11,566	3,685	1,949	54,606	310	54,916

COTTON.

	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast & Riverine Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		15,233.77	..	..	284,668.64	..	..	5,174.50	..	..	305,076.91
Subsequent Shipments		557.80	..	..	8,600.97	..	..	..	..	..	9,158.77
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		15,791.57	..	..	293,269.61	..	..	5,174.50	..	..	314,235.68

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 29TH MARCH, 1873.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1054½	1054.50	104	124.80	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1054½	1054.50	104	124.80	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore	25	25.00	95	114.00	67	80.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wghts.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	79	79.00	42	42.00	142	142.00	47	47.00	49	49.00	..	..	51	51.00	..	..	..	..	410	410.00
Patna	5	6.00	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	11	13.20
Benares	6	7.20	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	14	16.80
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malwa (Re-exported from shore.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	90	92.20	42	42.00	152	154.00	47	47.00	50	50.20	..	..	54	54.60	..	..	..	..	435	440.00